FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Port Almanac—March 22.

Sun Rises	6 09 A M
Sun Sets	6 18 P M
Day's Length	12 h 11 m
High Water at Southport	1 69 P M
High Water at Wilmington	8 43 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 22.

[Meteorological data for yesterday.]

Temperature: 8 a. m., 33°; 8 p. m., 43°; maximum, 53°; minimum, 30°; mean 42°

Rainfall for the day, —; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.89.

For North Carolina: Fair and warmer; southerly winds.

An area of high pressure is central on the South Atlantic coast, extending northward to New England and westward to the sea.

The temperature has risen in Southern New England, the lower Lake regions, the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys.

The weather remains clear in the Atlantic and Gulf coast districts. For Sunday increasing cloudiness is indicated in the more northerly portions.

The weather will remain fair throughout the South and be partly cloudy with light rain or snow in the West.

The cold wave will extend to the western portion of the Lake regions, the lower Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys and the central districts of the West. It will be warmer on the Middle and North Atlantic coasts, slightly warmer in the lower Mississippi valley and lower Gulf States.

OUTLINES.

France will not oppose the withdrawal of £100,000 from the Egyptian fund for the expenses of the Soudan expedition; Government officials will not furnish anything definite regarding the expedition; London papers state that the forward movement of the troops has commenced and that fighting is imminent; Russia will remain strictly neutral and will give no support to France as against the expedition. —The jury in the case of B. H. Milliken, at Washington, D C, rendered a verdict of not guilty. — It is believed that the American Tobacco Trust have arranged a truce with the anti Trust manufacturers. — It is not probable that Ambassador Bayard will resign on account of the passage of the resolutions of censure in the House of Representatives. — A dispatch received by the British Ambassador at Constantinople states that six thousand persons were killed at Oorfa in the recent disturbance at that place. — Frost did considerable damage to early vegetables in Florida. — The Spanish troops are meeting with severe reverses in their encounters with the insurgents. Gen. Weyler is nearly distracted between the failures of military operations on the one hand and the horrors being committed on the other; it is believed that he will soon resign or be recalled; the insurgents' ranks are being greatly increased and the Cubans are encouraged; the Spaniards admit that it will be impossible to put down the revolution for a long time, even if all things go well. —N Y. markets: Money on call was quoted at 3 per cent.; cotton dull; middling gulf 8 3 16c; middling 7 15 16c; Southern flour steady; common to extra fair $3 40@3 00, good to choice $3.00@3 80; wheat—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 78½c; afloat 80c; corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 37½c, afloat 38½c; spirits turpentine 28¾@29c; rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1.70@1.75.

St. Joseph, Mo., has a highwayman who wears a silk hat, which reminds the Chicago *News* that a good many of Chicago's aldermen also wear silk hats.

Mr. Hanna, Mr. McKinley's boom engineer, flatly denies that he has been "levying contributions" on the manufacturers. But Mr. Hanna does not deny that he has been holding out his hat.

Tom Reed is indulging in a very large sized silence in regard to Presidential matters, but some of his friends are doing some audible talking in reference to the fat-frying methods of the McKinley boomers.

The wheelmen want a "good roads" plank put in the platforms of all the political platforms. Perhaps good plank roads would suit them as well as a good roads plank, and be a good deal more serviceable. But it won't do to sneeze at the wheelmen, for there are about two million of them (counting the girls) in this country now and the way they are increasing we will all be on wheels before long.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVII.—NO. 155. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,835

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

VOLUME FIFTY-EIGHT.

THE STAR NOW NEARLY 29 YEARS OLD.

Important Announcement to Subscribers—Beginning April 1st, Subscription Reduced to Five Dollars—Cheapest in the State.

THE MORNING STAR closes its 57th semi-annual volume to-day, having passed through all the vicissitudes incident to journalism during more than 28 years; and with the close of the volume it makes the following

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:

Beginning April 1st next, the following reduced rates of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR will go into effect:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Threee "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

With the growling and fault finding in Spain, and the unaccommodating disposition of the Cubans, who show no disposition to lay down their arms and disperse, as ordered to do, Gen. Weyler is becoming disgusted and says he "may be forced to resign." He is beginning to realize the size of his job.

It is hard to get some men to stay dead after they have been killed. During the racket between the English and the followers of the Mahdi in the Soudan in 1884 Osman Digna was reported to have been killed eighteen times, and now the old fellow is at the head of a big army prepared to take John Bull by the horns again.

The campaign in upper Egypt is becoming a topic of widespread discussion in Europe. Later on it may become a subject of a widespread racket.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS D NUTT—Who?
WANTED—Proposals.
BOWDEN Lithia Water.
SAM'L BEAR, SR—Safes.
CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
J H HARDIN—Fine extracts.
HALL & PEARSALL—Molasses.
JOHNSON & FORE—Latest styles.
JUNIUS DAVIS—Executor's notice.
W B COOPER—To turpentine men.
W E SPRINGER & CO—Buck ranges.
U M ROBINSON—Stocks, bonds, grain.
S A SCHLOSS & CO—An opportunity.
G R FRENCH & SON—Shining example.
OPERA HOUSE—McCarthy's Mishaps.
J H REHDER & CO—Special sale week.
ALDERMAN HARDWARE CO—Cash talks
ATLANTIC NAT'L BANK—Lib'l loans

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

DO YOU speculate?
P H HAYDEN—Harness, buggies.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Dr. J. C. Shepard, Jr., is spending Sunday at Kenansville.

— Mr. C. L. Stevens, of Southport, was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Janie Horne, of this city, is visiting friends at Rocky Mount.

— The STAR regrets to learn that Mr. Warren Johnson is on the sick list.

— Mr. C. A. Townsley, of New York, is in the city, stopping at The Purcell.

— Mr. W. P. Torpy has returned from South Rocky Mount on account of bad health.

— Mr. M. W. Davis, of Coalport, Pa., was in the city yesterday, a guest at The Purcell.

— Mr. Robt. L. Hoy, of Baltimore, Md., was in the city yesterday, registered at The Purcell.

— Messrs. T. D. Turner, N. C.; S. P. Tharp, Southport, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— Mr. W. H. Gilbert and Mr. Hugh Q Wallace are spending Sunday with relatives at Kenansville.

— Miss Adelaide Ethridge, of Portsmouth, Va., is in the city, on a visit to her cousin, Miss Florence Hanby, No. 114 South Sixth street.

— Mr. Frank S. Bixby, of the Lewis Morrison Co., was in the city yesterday making arrangements for a performance of "Faust" at the Opera House.

— Mr. O. P. Cazaux, a popular drummer, will leave to-night for a trip through Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland in the interest of the Sebring Pottery Company, of Liverpool, Ohio.

Grand Opening.

Messrs. J. H. Rehder & Co. will have their grand opening week, beginning tomorrow morning and lasting until next Saturday night. This popular and enterprising firm will make a big deduction on all goods sold during the week. Their store will be tastily decorated and the show of ferns and potted plants which were being put in yesterday will be a special feature

Read J. H. Rehder & Co's. ad. †

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The stage of water in the river at Fayetteville Friday, at 8 a. m., was 8.5 feet.

— Five Dollars in "free silver" will pay for THE MORNING STAR one year, after April 1st.

— The Weather Bureau says conditions are favorable for several days of warm weather in this locality.

— After April 1st it will cost you only 45 cents per month to have THE MORNING STAR delivered anywhere in the city.

— Messrs. Johnson & Fore will have their millinery opening to-morrow morning. Miss Masson, of New York, will be in charge.

— The STAR prints to-day an extra edition of one thousand copies, all of which will be circulated in territory trading with Wilmington.

— Cornelius Hill alias Jas. Blaine, an insane colored man confined in the county jail pending transportation to the asylum at Goldsboro, died yesterday.

— THE MORNING STAR is the only Daily of its class in North Carolina whose price is less than $7.00 per year. Five Dollars will get the STAR after April 1st.

— Mr. S. A. Schloss & Co., the old and well established crockery firm of eight years' standing, offer their entire business for sale for cash, as one of the firm wishes to withdraw.

— Thursday evening, March 26th, has been decided upon as the date for the lecture of Polk Miller in aid of the Vance monument fund. The lecture will be given in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A.

— The Hon. Demosthenes Lycurgus Russell is always large; but he is feeling immense just now. If things political continue to go his way until the Summer's days have come, it will require two of his favorite linen dusters to cover his Populistic ponderosity.

— And Field Marshal Furioso Bonaparte Rice wants to go to the St. Louis convention, do he? Now, suppose the committee on pistoricals, with the big Judge as chairman, should report at the same time? What would the committee on legs do?

— Mr. Walter G. MacRae of this city has been engaged by the commissioners of Edgecombe county to superintend the construction of a steel bridge over Tar river at Tarboro. The contractors have given bond for the completion of the bridge by the first of August, 1896.

— Recently a little advertisement for a travelling salesman appeared in the STAR under the head of "Business Locals." The advertiser will have no trouble in supplying himself if we may judge from the immense number of responses received. It pays to advertise in the STAR.

— The "Tom-Cats" and the "Jim-Cats," juvenile base ball teams, crossed bats yesterday afternoon, the game resulting in a tie; score, 16 to 16. "Tom-Cats," Ed. R. Taylor, captain; Julian Southerland, catch; Wilbur Dosher, pitch. "Jim-Cats," Emmett Crow, captain; Robt. Green, catch; Willie Gordon, pitch.

St. Matthew's Church.

At the annual meeting of St. Matthew's English Evangelical Lutheran church, held last Thursday night, officers of the Church Council, to serve for two years, were elected, as follows:

Elders—Richard Litjen, Jas. Berg.

Deacons—G. Fred Seiter, Harry McCallum.

Trustees—W. H. Strauss, H. H. Wolfe, G. W. Linder.

These officers will be duly installed at the morning service to-day at 11 o'clock. The public is invited to attend. Also, the joint services of St. Paul's and St. Matthew's English Evangelical Lutheran churches. All these services will be in English, conducted by Rev. G. D. Bernheim, D. D.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—128 bales cotton, 14 casks spirits turpentine, 129 bbls rosin, 5 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—18 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 17 bbls rosin, 63 bbls tar, 12 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—81 bales cotton, 12 casks spirits turpentine, 27 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 227 bales, spirits turpentine, 30 casks; rosin, 178 bbls; tar, 85 bbls.; crude turpentine, 12 bbls.

The Teachers' Assembly.

The STAR'S special correspondent at Raleigh telegraphed last evening as follows:

The Teachers' Assembly Committee was in session seven hours. The meeting adjourned this evening, having reached a conditional decision, which will be made known Monday after communication with contesting towns. Wilmington, Asheville, Mount Airy and Morehead were considered. Secretary Parker says Wilmington stands a fair chance.

Can We Afford It?

Can we afford to publish the STAR at Five Dollars per year? If so, how? Well, here's how: We will undoubtedly make large additions to our subscription lists. This will be followed by an increase of advertising patronage. Then, we intend to adhere more rigidly than ever before to the cash system. That's the whole story. Remember, after April 1st, only Five Dollars for THE MORNING STAR one year.

Take advantage of the Special Sale week at Rehder's. †

LEND A HAND.

To Hospital Circle of the King's Daughters.

There is now in preparation a most unique and delightful entertainment to be given at an early day, in aid of the charity which the above name suggests and which the citizens of Wilmington have so much at heart.

The Hospital Circle has been laboring in a quiet way for several years and has been enabled, so far, without asking assistance to support in its own room (which it is now thoroughly renovating) at the City Hospital, from two to three patients a year, and when not thus occupied the authorities there have had free use of it for other patients. In furtherance of this work, or rather in order to support a patient there as often as the demand may arise, this method is adopted to increase the funds in the Circle's treasury.

The endeavor is to make the proposed entertainment so interesting and attractive, that all in attendance will feel that they have been more than repaid; for besides the pleasurable evening, they will have the satisfaction of realizing that their mite (the small admittance fee) will aid in some measure this noble work.

Let all who are in the full enjoyment of the greatest of earthly blessings, good health, heartily "lend a hand."

"McCarthy's Mishaps."

McCarthy is coming back. Judging from the favor in which McCarthy's Mishaps have been received this season, the Opera House will ring with laughter next Thursday night, March 26th, when this popular and merry farce comedy will begin an engagement with Miss St. George Hussey on the title role, and surrounded by an aggregation which is said to be composed of clever people. "McCarthy's Mishaps" is one of those plays that have been constructed for no other purpose than to create amusement, and in its present shape it is said to be a succession of laughs from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Miss St. George Hussey, a clever Irish character commedienne, is with the company this season, and is creating no small amount of laughter for the benefit of theater goers.

The peice is a farce comedy, pure and simple, and is made up of funny situations, comical climaxes, witty lines, catchy music and rapid action, and will be presented with perhaps the best company which Miss St. George Hussey has ever had in her support.

The box sheet will be opened Wednesday morning at Yates'.

School Entertainment at Burgaw.

The Burgaw High School had its "breaking up" Friday night. An interesting programme, consisting of recitations, dialogues, instrumental and vocal music, was rendered by the scholars. The entertainment was given in the county court room and was attended by parents and friends of the children, who acquitted themselves well. They were trained by the teachers, Misses Bettie and Ethel Herring, who were complimented on all sides for their work. The children presented the teachers with a token of esteem.

A church festival was held afterwards for the benefit of the Baptist church, which was a success socially and financially. A number of Wilmingtonians were present.

ST. JAMES-LENT, 1896.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m, 5 p m
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45, 11 a m, 5 p m.
Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 7.30 a m, 5 p m.
Wednesdays, 11 a m, 8 p m.
Fridays, 11 a m, 8 p m.

THE HOLY COMMUNION.

Sundays, 1st, 3rd, 5th, 11 a m.
Sundays, 2nd, 4th, 6th, 7.45 a m.
Annunciation, 7.30 a m.
Maunday Thursday, 8 p m.

HOLY WEEK.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, 7.30, 11 a m, 6 p m.
Thursday, 7.30 a m, 6 and 8 p m.
Good Friday, 9 a m, 12 m, 6 p m.
Saturday, 7.30 a m.
Rector's Bible Class, Fridays, 4 p m.
Joint Services, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.
Easter Collections for the Church Debt.
The Bishop's Visitation, Sunday, April 26th.

Cuba in Wilmington.

The intense interest felt here in the progress of the war in Cuba is something remarkable. Everybody is for "Free Cuba," and nearly all newspaper readers look for Cuban news first of all when they take up their morning papers. One would almost conclude from the feeling here that Cuba was a part of the United States. The landing of arms and ammunition on Cuban soil for the "insurgents," or a victory for them, is hailed with every manifestation of delight; while tidings of a success for the "butcher" Weyler create a feeling of real depression.

Magistrate's Court.

Justice McGowan disposed of the following cases yesterday:

Josie Smith, colored, charged with the larceny of four dollars from a white man, Chas. Smith, was discharged.

Lucy Coleman, charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon, was found not guilty, but was adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct, and required to pay the costs of the action.

A Golf Club.

The Cape Fear Golf Club was organized last evening at a meeting of ladies and gentlemen of the city in the parlors of The Orton, with Lieut. Col. D. P. Heap president; Miss Martha Williams, secretary; Mr. F. H. Gouverneur treasurer, and Miss Sharer and Mr. R. Beverly, with the above officers, the managing committee. The club has already a large membership.

Greatest bargains ever offered this week at Rehder's. †

Special sale week at Rehder's. †

NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

THE PEGS KNOCKED FROM UNDER REP-POP. FUSION.

The Lines Being Closely Drawn—Populists Refuse to Support Pritchard—Maj. Winder's Condition—The Wilmington Committee Before the Teachers' Assembly Officers.

[*Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 22.

North Carolina history is being rapidly made. Every day brings forth some new developments. At the same time the situation is becoming more simplified. The lines are being drawn on one side or the other. The *Caucasian* this week will present a symposium of letters from members of the party defining their positions and mostly endorsing the stand taken by that paper. Senator Pritchard comes in for some consideration at the hands of the brethren. They say they cannot not endorse him if he supports McKinley for President. This is the stand the *Caucasian* will take. According to the pledges made in the Silver convention the Populists cannot support a man who will support a sound money man.

The pegs are being knocked from under Republican-Populist fusion. It is said that the Democrats and Populists of Tyrrell county will get together.

Republican-Populist fusion finds itself in a bad way when the Pops refuse to support Pritchard, who is the leading fusion advocate in the Republican ranks. The Dockery people claim that it will be a big victory; that the Republican idea which they have adhered to all the while is prevailing.

Maj. Winder is sinking rapidly and it is not thought that he will survive the day.

Mr. C. Tom Bailey says that he has advices that Missouri is for McKinley.

Mr. B. T. Banks a prominent citizen of this county, died yesterday.

T. R. Purnell, is a candidate for Secretary of State, says State Senator Moody.

The Wilmington Committee appeared before the Teacher's Assembly officers this morning, presenting Wilmington's claims. Each of the gentlemen had something to say.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt, pastor. Fifth Sunday in Lent. No service in the morning. English service at 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 8 p. m.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church. Fourth street above Bladen street, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. Morning service and installation of Church officers at 11 o'clock. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. No service at night. Seats all free and every person heartily welcome.

St. Paul's Church, Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. F. N. Skinner rector. Services to-day, fifth Sunday in Lent, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., Sunday school at 3.30 p. m., services daily at 9 a. m. except Wednesday. All seats free.

Services in St. John's Church to-day, fifth Sunday in Lent, by the rector, Rev. Dr. Carmichael, at 7.45 and 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. Sunday school 3.30 p. m.

Brooklyn Baptist church J. W. Kramer, pastor: Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Grand rally at the First Baptist church, corner Fifth and Campbell streets, today. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. C. P. Johnson; at 3 p. m. by Rev James W. Kramer, of the Brooklyn Baptist church; at 7.30 p. m. by Rev. Geo. McGee. All friends that are in sympathy with us in our struggling condition that cannot be out on this occasion will show a lasting favor to the pastor and members by sending any amount to help this worthy cause. All are welcome. Joseph Spells, pastor.

Ebenezer Baptist church: Preaching at 10.30 a. m., 8.00 and 7.30 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30. All welcome.

St. Stephen's A. M. E. church, corner Fifth and Red Cross streets, Rev. E. J. Gregg, pastor. Services to-day at 10.30 a. m. Captain's rally at 3.00 p. m. Twenty-seven lodges and societies will report. At 7.30 p. m. special services for the captains, lodges and societies. We extend an invitation to every Christian and well wisher of St. Stephen's to worship with us to day. Remember, we are getting ready for the general conference.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL.

The Ladies Benevolent Society hopes to proceed at once in the matter of securing subscriptions towards the Woman's Hospital which is to be built in the grounds of the Catherine Kennedy Home. The work of the dispensary has been such a wonderful success that we feel that we have no right to delay in a matter of so much moment and in a charity that is so much needed as this for the aid of good women.

Again we solicit inquiry. Information will be gladly given on all points to those wishing it and who are disposed to invest in this much needed charity.

The volunteer contributions so far are $100 from Mrs. Sue Kidder Lewis (who has hitherto paid the expenses of the dispensary) and $100 from Miss Annie Kidder, $100 from a friend, and $150 from Mr. Preston Bridgers' family, who make the very generous offer that if we can swell this amount ($450) to $150 by the 1st of May they will give an additional $150 at that time.

It is not the cash we ask for just now, but the subscriptions. Who will at once send in their names and amounts to enable us to raise the desired sum in order to secure this additional $150 from Mr. Bridgers' family.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
Wilmington, March 20.

MEETING IN MAXTON.

Republican Congressional Committee—Seven Favor Dockery and Two Russell for Governor.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

MAXTON, N. C., March 21.—The Republican Congressional Committee met here to-day. All the counties except Brunswick were represented in person. The convention will meet here April 23d. Of those present, seven favor Dockery for Governor and two Russell. A resolution aimed at the recent action of the State committee was passed. All favor fusion on State and county tickets and two favor a total blending.

Tape 1 cent, Pins 1 cent, Needles 1 cent, Whalebone 2 cents, this week at Rehder's. †

Bargains in Mattings and Oil Cloths this week at Rehder's.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The State Convention at Charlotte—Reports of Secretary Turner and Others.

Very little business of importance had been transacted by the convention up to yesterday morning, the following embracing the more interesting features:

State Secretary Turner read his report for the past five months. These are the main figures:

2,233 members in eleven city associations reporting.
733 members in college associations reporting.
2,945 total membership in 23 associations reporting.
1,866 active members.
568 serving on committees.
$18,171 expended by 23 associations for current expenses last year.
$56,670 net value of buildings and real estate owned by associations.
Two associations have evening educational work, having seven classes in mechanical drawing, penmanship, stenography, typewriting, book keeping, arithmetic.
Two hundred and twenty-three conversions reported.
Three associations had lecture courses.
Six associations have libraries containing nearly 4,000 volumes.
Seven associations report over 500 daily attendance at the rooms.
Thirteen practical talks given.
Eight associations have gymnasiums.
Six associations have bath rooms.
Twenty-five situations secured through four associations.
Eight local secretaries.
Four report boys' work.

Prof. Hanna read the State treasurer's report, as follows:

Total receipts	$1,958.12
Disbursements	1 914.88
Leaving a balance of	88.74

Prof. Hanna read the report of the State executive committee, showing that two associations had suspended operations, but others were holding their own. The associations are in a much better financial condition than twelve months ago.

No new buildings have been erected, but a splendid building fund is in progress at Chapel Hill. Great impetus has been given to college work by the students who attended the Summer school at Knoxville, and visitations of F. S Brockman.

The executive committee recommends more deputation work among colleges; more educational work, a larger number of subscribers to the *Young Men's Era*. The committee thanks the ladies of the State for their efficient work.

COST OF TRAINS.

What It Costs to Run a Railroad Train—Some Interesting Details on Receipts and Expenditures.

What is the cost per mile of running trains? Estimates vary and conditions of course differ greatly. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, operating 6,147 miles of road, gives the following analysis of expenses per revenue train mile run for the two last years, the total miles run by trains being 31,750,418 in 1893, and 35,692,470 in 1894:

	1893. Cents.	1894. Cents.
Per revenue train mile.		
Repairs of locomotives	6 24	5 05
Repairs of cars	8 80	7 05
Station service	13.74	12 89
Train service	7.42	7.84
Locomotive service	9.15	8.87
Train and station supplies	2.50	2.44
Fuel	11.04	10.49
Oil and waste	.70	.63
All other expenses	37 84	37.98
Total operating expenses	96.46	92.67

While, therefore, it cost on the average 96.46 cents in 1893 and 93.67 cents in 1894 for the actual expenses of each revenue train mile run, the revenue from passengers per train mile run was only 91.51 cents in 1893 and 9.39 cents in 1894—or less than cost. But there was a profit on freight service, the revenue per mile run being $1.5701 in 1893 and $1.5834 in 1894, and out of this narrow margin between receipts and expenditures per mile has to come the return for the investment in road, rolling stock, structures and other property. Stated in a general way, it costs about one dollar a mile actual operative expenses, to run a train without allowing any return on cost of road or equipment. It is needless to say that many trains are run at less than cost, some literally "not earning their axle grease," while on the other hand a well-loaded or passenger train, at decent rates pays a comfortable margin.

They Have Cannon, Too.

The Havana correspondent of the New York *Mail and Express* telegraphs that paper as follows:

HAVANA, CUBA, March 14.—Among the changes which have come over the war is the possession now of field pieces by the patriots. The number of cannons now in the possession of the rebels is so great that the Spanish are finding it necessary to take the enemy's artillery into consideration as a factor in engagements. As nearly as can be figured from the information available, there are not less than fifty guns of a variety of patterns in their hands. They are all modern weapons, small calibre and rapid fire, and have come from two sources, most of them as captures from the Spanish and a few from expeditions which have landed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR OF the will of the late George Davis, I hereby notify all persons having claims against my said testator to present the same to me on or before the 8 h d y of March, A. D., 1897. Dated this 8th day of March, A. D., 1896. JUNIUS DAVIS, Executor.
mar 8 6t su

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday Evening, March 26.

McCarthy's Mishaps.

A Perfect Hurricane of Maddest Merriment and Strictly Up to Date.

Containing More Merry Comedians, Pretty Girls, Clever Specialties, Fa cic I Nove ties and Music for Cynical Features, has All Others.
mar 22 3t su tu thr

An Opportunity.

The undersigned offers for sale their business of eight years' standing, inviting a thorough investigation. If unsold on April 10th the present firm will be dissolved, and until that time every piece of goods in the house will be sold for actual cost for CASH. To be convinced of this you have only to come in and price the goods. Respectfully,

S. A. SCHLOSS & CO.
mar 22 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Special Sale Week

—AT—

J. H. REHDER & CO'S,

617 & 619 N. Fourth St,
Wilmington, N. C.

Our Special Sale Weeks last year were a Grand Success, because our customers received such splendid bargains; we propose to give them still better values and quote below some of our Special Prices.

Dry Goods Department.

8c Unbleaching, 4x4, limit 10 yds, 7c per yd.
8c Unbleaching, this week only, 8c per yd.
Fruit of Loom Bleaching, 3-4 wide, 7c per yd.
8c yard wide Bleaching, this week, 6c per yd.
Best Feather Ticking, 25c grade, 18¾c.
Bleached Sheeting, this week, 8c.
Kaiser Cloth Silks, brocaded patterns, 99c.
75c Plaid Silks for Waists, this week, 48c.
36 in all Wool Imported French Serge, 29c.
50c Light Dress Goods, all wool, this week 39c.
8c Toweling 5½c.
36 in Percales, 10c grade, this week 8c.
Cheaper Grade Percales 5c.
Shirt Cambrics, all colors, this week 4c.
$1 White Spreads 69c; $1.50 grade $1 48.
Very best Fibre Interlining, each yard stamped, 17c.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

White, Navy and Black Sailor Hats 9c
High Crown Trimmed Sailors, this week 19c.
Moose, Lily of the Valley, Violets, &c, in bunches, worth 50c, this week 19c.
Children's Sash Ruby Caps, all colors 18c.
Ladies' Shirt Waists, latest styles, 49c.
$1 50 grade, this week only, $1 10.

Underwear and Hosiery.

Ladies' Ribbed Vests, this week 4c.
Ladies' 15c Bleached Vests, this week 9c.
Fast Black Seamless 11-12 Hose 10c.
Very best 15c Collars, this week 10c.
Gents' Unlaundered Shirts, in white and Colors 7c.
$1.00 Balbriggan Underwear per suit 75c.
Silk Bows, for Negligee shirts 10c.

Notion Department.

Tape 1c Roll, Pins 1c Paper, Needles 1c Paper, Hair Pins 1c, Thread 1c, Whalebone 2c dozen, 10c Hooks and Eyes 4c.
Feather-stitched Braid, bunch 5c.
Best 25c Table Oilcloth, per yard 15c.
25c White Aprons, 15c; Colored, full size 10.
35c Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs 17c.
Best Machine Cotton, 200 yd spool, doz 40c.

Shoes and Slippers.

Ladies' $1 50 Pat Leather Bow Sandles 98c.
Ladies' $1 50 Tan and Dongola Oxfords 98c.
$1 00 Slippers in Opera and Common Sense, $1 40.
Men's $1 25 Solid Leather Shoes 95c.
Ladies' $1 50 Coin Toeand up. Toe $1 19.
Men's $3 50 Shoes this week $2 85.
Infant Shoes 19c and upwards.

Hats and Caps.

Men's and Boy's Yacht and Golf Caps 15c.
Blue and Brown Crash Hats 15c.
All Colors in Alpine Hats this week 45c.
$1 50 Fur stiff Hats, latest styles $1 10
Gray and Brown Novelty Hats, sold elsewhere $2 50, $1 40.

Mattings, Carpets and Oilcloths.

Plain and Fancy Mattings, per yard 10c.
Prettiest Patterns of 35c Heavy Matting, 20c.
Oilcloth for Covering Stair Carpet 7c.
Heavy Yard Wide Floor Oilcloth 25c.
50c Fringed Window Shades, this week 35c.
Yard Wide Carpets, this week 14c.

These prices are for ONE WEEK ONLY.

Terms Strictly Cash. Store open until 9 p. m.
Car fare paid on all purchases of $2 00 and upwards.
Goods delivered promptly.
Remember we give FREE to every customer when amount of $10.00 has been purchased, a beautiful Crayon Portrait.
'Phone 118.

J. H. Rehder & Co.

Everything guaranteed as advertised. mar 22 tf

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER,

The Only Known Solvent of Stone in the Bladder.

A positive specific for Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, and all diseases having their origin in Uric Acid Diathesis,

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA,
and INSOMNIA.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal.

Beware of Artificial and Imitation Lithia Water; they are danger us!
Send postal for illustrated Booklet.

Bowden Lithia Water

is sold by all dealers, or

Bowden Lithia Springs Co.,

174 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.
mar 8 D&W 1y

Turpentine Men.

200 bundles Hoop Iron
400 bushels Corn.
200 bales Hay.
15 barrels Glue.
10 bales Batting.
150 bbls. common Flour.
200 bbls. Family Flour.
900 bbls. and bags straight Flour.

We must have part of your business if prices talk.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water street,
mar 22 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Handkerchief Extracts.

Lovers of Fine Extracts should call at Hardin's Palace Pharmacy and inspect his elegant line of new and fashionable odors. Rhine Violets and Violets of Sicily are especially fine, and are having a big sale.

J. H. HARDIN,
Prop. Palace Pharmacy.
'Phone 55.
126 South Front street, VonKampen Block, Next to Seed Store (old stand). mar 8 tf

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATEST STYLES

—IN—

MILLINERY

Novelties,

Pattern Hats,

FOREIGN

Dress Fabrics,

ARTISTIC TRIMMINGS.

Can be seen this week at the

Fashionable Establishment of

JOHNSON & FORE

TOO BUSY TO PREPARE FOR AN

OPENING.

Everybody welcomed.

No. 111 Market St.
mar 22 tf

Buck Ranges!

We now have secured the agency and control of these Celebrated

Stoves and Ranges

for this market. It can hardly be questioned that these are about the finest and best goods made. We have made arrangements with Factory to handle these STOVES at

A Close Price,

which will put them in reach of all that want a STOVE which will do great work and last many years.

W. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building,
mar 22 tf Wilmington, N. C.

A Shining Example!

If you want to shine in society you must have a pair of Latest Style Patent Leather Shoes at $5 00.
A pair of our $3 00 Tan Shoes just received will save the expense of shining shoes.
The neatest and most durable Shoe sold is our Ladies' $2 00 Vanetton Kid.
If you want to shine give us a call.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
mar 22 tf

WHO

Fills your prescriptions and family recipes?

WE

make a specialty of this department. No extra charge for delivering goods. Prescriptions left at our Pharmacy by your physician or sent us will receive our best attention, and the medicine will be promptly sent to your home.

JAMES D. NUTT,
mar 22 tf The Druggist.

CUSTOM HOUSE, WILMINGTON, N. C., Collector's Office, March 14th, 1896. Supplies for Revenue Vessels—Sealed proposals for supplying ship chandlery, provisions, and coal to vessels of the United States Revenue Cutter Service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p m of Tuesday, March 31st, 1896. The coal furnished to be anthracite or bituminous of best quality; uniform in character; to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton; to be delivered on board the vessels at such times and in such quantities as may be required, at localities readily accessible to said vessels, and to be subject to inspection as to quality and weight. Bidders will name the prices both for awaiting orders for coal, and also their facilities for furnishing the vessels with fresh water, and their charges therefor. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, and no contract will be put in force until Congress shall have made an appropriation for the purpose. Schedules of ship chandlery may be had upon application to this Office. W. R. KENAN, Collector.
mar 15 6t su we

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $6 00 per year, $3 00 for six months, $1 50 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 12 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $60 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22

WOOL AND WOOLLEN MILLS.

Attention has been centered so much on cotton manufacturing in the South that very little thought has been given to wool manufacturing. Here and there we find a woollen mill and wherever they have been well managed they have done well, but they are so few and far between that the South can scarcely be said to have entered upon the wool manufacturing industry. We have woollen mills in North Carolina, and some of them very good ones, where goods are made which will compare favorably with the same grades of goods made in the big mills of the North, but they are generally run in connection with cotton mills. One reason, perhaps, for the small number of woollen mills is the trouble in securing a supply of wool at home, as wool-growing in most of the Southern States has not yet reached the proportions to make the wool clip amount to much. The probabilities are that the mills which are now in operation in this and other States, at least those that make the best class of goods, buy the most of their wool and the best of it, in other markets. Of course they can't do that, pay freight on their raw wool and then freight on the manufactured goods and compete in Northern markets with the long established woollen mills near those markets, which are near both the wool and the markets for the woollen goods. In this respect the Northern woollen manufacturer has the same advantage over the Southern woollen manufacturer that the Southern cotton manufacturer has over the Northern cotton manufacturer, namely, proximity to the base of supplies and to the market for delivery. In these days of keen competition, which must be satisfied with small profits, these two considerations are potent factors of success.

Viewed from the standpoint of benefit to the South we regard wool manufacturing as a much more important industry than cotton manufacturing, provided the raw material for the factories be produced in the South, for this would stimulate wool growing and in time make the South a great wool-growing as well as cotton growing section. It is quite as well adapted to wool-growing as to cotton-growing, and much better adapted to it than any part of the North or Northwest. Sheep multiply more rapidly in the South than in the North, are raised at less expense, and are not as liable to disease as they are in the North, where they are subjected to greater extremes of temperature and more sudden changes.

Some people are under the impression that fine wool cannot be successfully grown in the South, but Southern wool, grown in Mississippi, too, has taken prizes at world's fairs, both for fineness and largeness of yield, competing with wool grown in the leading wool-growing countries of the world. This settles the fact of the possibility and practicability of raising fine wool, and we know that there is no Southern State, even as far South as Florida, where the sheep does not thrive, and where they may not be raised with mere nominal attention, simply protection from the animals that prey upon them, principally the mutton-eating dog. With such protection successful wool-growing would be practicable and there would be a hundred sheep to the one there is now. Then there would be more woollen mills. The wool grown would encourage the manufacturer and the manufacturer would encourage the grower, each encouraging the other, thus building up two industries instead of one. The lack of protective legislation which prevents successful wool-growing, also prevents the establishment of woollen mills, and thus two great industries are strangled for the want of a little horse sense among our legislators.

The time will come when the South will be by force of circumstances the great wool-producing section of this country because its natural advantages are so much greater than those of any other section. Wool-growing as an industry has gradually moved from the States East of the Mississippi to the States West of the Mississippi, moving from the higher priced lands of the East to the lower-priced lands of the West, where the pasturage was abundant, the ranges wide, and where sheep could be raised in large numbers at a trifling cost compared with the cost in the older States. Ohio is now the only State East of the Mississippi where wool-growing is carried on extensively and this is probably because there are some wealthy men in that State who have given attention to the breeding and raising of fine sheep and thus kept the industry up. They have had influence enough in the Congresses that were controlled by the Republicans to secure high tariff protection on their wool, without which they say the industry could not have survived and without which they say it cannot last long.

Possibly that may be so for Ohio, although there is no satisfactory proof of it, after more than a year of free wool, but if it be so as to Ohio and other Northern States it is not so as to the South, where wool can be profitably grown without any tariff protection, and this is especially true if the wool grown in the South be manufactured in the South.

This will not escape the attention of wool growers, when looking for fields where wool may be grown at the least expense and consequently with the most profit. As the large farms in the East were cut up into small farms and the sheep ranges thus became contracted, increasing the cost of raising sheep, so in time will the prairie ranges of the West be cut up into farms, and the great flocks of many thousands will be seen no more. The day of cheap pasturage will end there as it has ended in the older States, and then the advantages which the South offers the sheep raiser will begin to tell. Before that time probably we may have law makers who will realize that sheep are more valuable and more entitled to consideration than dogs, for it cannot be that men who have sense enough to make laws will never take a reasonable view of this question.

MINOR MENTION.

The passage of the House resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for certain remarks made in those public addresses delivered in England and Scotland was a foregone conclusion, for the thing was worked up for political effect and they couldn't afford to let it drop without taking positive action on it after having made the splutter over it which they did. The censure doesn't amount to anything, because every one understands the animus which inspired the so-called "investigation," and the action of its partisan promoters. It neither affects the force or the truth of anything that Ambassador Bayard may have said, and only puts on record the fact that the gentlemen who voted for it desired to have it understood that a person representing the United States abroad should not speak unpleasant truths to foreign audiences. That was Ambassador Bayard's offence. He spoke too candidly and told too many things which we all know and which have been said thousands of times in Congress, in the press, on the rostrum, and repeatedly in Presidential messages and in other State papers, in a blunter and less apologetic way than Ambassador Bayard did in his mild, polished phrase. It was the truth that hurt, and the telling of it to willing ears on the other side of the water by a Government representative. There may be some question about the propriety or good taste of showing up the flaws in our home methods by a representative of this Government, and we are among those who believe that that kind of pastime should be left to persons not occupying official positions, but the question of propriety isn't what influenced the movers of this censure. They were whacking for politics. The racket raised will, however, prevent any further remarks on that line being made by our representatives in foreign countries. Ambassador Bayard may have committed an indiscretion in saying what he did say, but in our opinion he committed a greater mistake when he undertook to explain away and break the force of what he did say instead of standing squarely on his utterances without any explanations or virtual apologies, which neither made his case any better nor mollified those who had unbelted their tomahawks to go for him. He should have told them in diplomatic phraseology to go to Halifax, and, in the language of the Nash county squire, to "proceed with their proceedences."

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Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, last Friday reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections a joint resolution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people, and Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, gave notice that this resolution would be "vigorously opposed." Of course it will. All the old roosters who are afraid to submit their claims to the people will oppose it, for the probabilities are that in such event most of them would come down and out. This is not a new proposition, for it has been discussed and has been before Congress in some shape for years, and there is not a year that passes that does not add to the reasons for the change and increase the strength of the arguments advanced in advocacy of it. There is now pending before the Senate a contested case from the State of Delaware, which never could have occurred if the election were by the people, and another probable one from the State of Alabama, in which a claim is made for Senator Morgan's seat by a man who has no more right to it than Li Hung Chang has. Add to these the recent scandalous proceedings in the Kentucky Legislature, and the outcome of that contest, and no better argument need be asked to support the movement for the election of Senators by the people, instead of the present antiquated, round about way.

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The programme of the opponents of the Cuban belligerency resolutions now pending in the Senate is to prevent action by delay and thus hang them up indefinitely. This was indicated by the remark of Senator Hale, Friday, when in opposing fixing a day for a vote he said that most of the speech-making had been done by the Committee and its friends and that there were a number of opposing Senators who desired to be heard. It is said that some ten or twelve Senators who voted for the Senate resolutions have since changed their minds, and now think that we ought to crawfish, go slow, very slow, and give Gen. Weyler more time to show what he can do to prevent Gomez and Maceo from driving him and his army into salt water. That's about the only motive apparent for this reversal of position by the Senators referred to. Basing their opposition on the third resolution of those which came from the House and were accepted by the conference committee is a mere pretence, for there is nothing in that resolution which is not virtually contained in the Senate resolutions, and nothing in it that the United States wouldn't do and that any other self-respecting Government wouldn't do, if the contingency presented itself, that is intervene to protect the lives and interests of its own people which might be jeopardized or affected by the conditon of affairs in Cuba. This haggling over words, and legislative trickery, while a brave people are struggling to be free, is simply disgusting.

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The Transvaal Republic doesn't propose to encourage any competition against its farmers, judging from the taxes levied on imported food stuffs. It taxes imported hams and bacon 25 cents a pound, with 7½ per cent. ad valorem duty; flour $1.84 per 160 pounds, with 7½ per cent. ad valorem; butter 25 cents a pound; eggs 12 cents per dozen. This gives the thrifty Boers a monopoly of the feeding business, but it is pretty boring to the Outlanders who look upon it as decidedly outlandish.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— England is moving up the Nile to help Italy; but if she shall see a nice bit of ground she will doubtless help herself.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

—— Senator Mogan's vigorous Americanism will be timorously condemned, no doubt, but it is Americanism all the same—the sort of Americanism which bled for American independence.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

—— The successful manufacture of steel from Alabama iron is demonstrated daily at Fort Payne. Already 400 tons of excellent steel have been produced and the enterprise is pronounced a great success. Birmingham should go ahead now and made steel. This is all she needs to do in order to become not only "magic" but great.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— Senator Sherman—familiarly called by his associates Icicle John—broke loose from his frozen reserve Thursday while the Cuban debate was going on and exclaimed, "If there is not a state of war in Cuba, where outside of hell is there?" The question was well put. War may be carried on actively and perniciously without the killing of thousands of men in every battle. That indomitable old patriot Juarez carried on war which ended in victory, from El Paso del Norte without enough soldiers to make a respectable roll call. And the American Government recognized him.—*Mexico Two Republics.*

TWINKLINGS.

— "You say you have lost a daughter; what did she die of?"

"Oh, she's not dead. She married a man named Smith."—*Chicago Record.*

— In the Near Future—First Doctor—Good photograph, isn't it?

Second Doctor—Fairly good. Flatters the left lung a little, I think.—*Puck.*

— "I just saw a man slip on a banana peel, and he came up smiling and never said an unpleasant word."

"I guess he must be learning to ride a bike."—*Puck.*

— Johnny—Say, what's a philosopher, anyhow?

Tommy—A philosopher is a man that don't care a durn.

— Gladys—Mr. Pennypacker told me he took you to the church fair last night and spent a most enjoyable evening.

Mabel (with a sigh)—Yes; but that was about all.—*Puck.*

— Advertisement in a Cleveland paper: "Wanted—Cooking in private family, where second girl is kept without washing. Address box 143."

— Critics of the Melodrama—Jimmy: "Say, de detectives wuz no good, wuz they?"

Tommy: "Dey were dead slow. I wuz on to de feller what killed deold man, right from de start."

COMFORT ONE ANOTHER.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Comfort one another;
For the way is growing dreary,
The feet are often weary,
And the heart is very sad.
There is heavy burden-bearing,
When it seems that none are caring,
And we half forget that ever we were glad.

Comfort one another
With the hand-clasp close and tender,
With the sweetness love can render,
And the look of friendly eyes.
Do not wait with grace unspoken;
While life's daily bread is broken,
Gentle speech is oft like manna from the skies.

Comfort one another;
There are words of music ringing
Down the ages, sweet as singing
Of the happy choirs above.
Ransomed saints and mighty angel
Lift the grand, deep-voiced evangel,
Where forever they are praising the Eternal Love.

Comfort one another;
By the hope of him who sought us
In our peril—Him who bought us,
Paying with His precious blood.
By the faith that will not alter,
Trusting strength that shall not falter,
Leaning on the One divinely good.

Comfort one another;
Let the grave-gloom lie behind you,
While the Spirit's words remind you
Of the home beyond the tomb,
Where no more is pain or parting,
Fever's flush or tear-drops starting,
But the presence of the Lord, and for all His people room.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— The two hardest words in the world to say are Yes and No—Yes, when God calls to us to come into the fold; No, to all sin and temptation.

— The deepest trust leads to the most powerful action. It is the silencing oil that makes the machine obey the motive power with greatest readiness and result.—*Havergal.*

— The only conclusive evidence of a man's sincerity is that he gives himself for a principle. Words, money, all things else, are comparatively easy to give away; but, when a man makes a gift of his daily life and practice, it is plain that the truth, whatever it may be, has taken possession of him.—*James Russell Lowell.*

— To know that there are some souls, hearts and minds, here and there, who trust us and whom we trust, some who know us and whom we know some on whom we can always rely, and who will always rely on us, makes a paradise of this great world. This makes our life really life.—*Churchman.*

— A man does not receive the statements that "two and two makes four," and that "the pure in heart shall see God" on the same terms. The one can be proved to him with four grains of corn; he can never arrive at a belief in the other till he realize it in the intimate persuasion of his whole being.—*Lowell's Essay on Dante.*

— Impartial reading is as rare a thing as impartial thinking. Most men use books for the purpose of confirming their preconceived opinion. Religious men are no exceptions to the general rule. Very often at least, they come to the Bible to find material with which to bolster the positions that they have already taken. The result is that they see what they wish to see, and are blind to everything else.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Smithfield *Herald:* The farmers of this county are buying more guano this year than for many years.

— Mount Airy *News:* The crop of apples harvested in this country last year exceeds that of any previous year within our recollection. Large quantities are being sold on our streets daily at very low prices.

— Rocky Mount *Argonaut:* There is some talk of the Southern Railway running a direct line through from Durham to Rocky Mount. Such a line would open up a grand country besides giving the Southern an almost air line to Norfolk.

— Lexington *Dispatch:* In the case of Ed. Clodfelter, for seduction, tried last week, the court gave Miss Al exander $1,000 damage. In costs and all Mr. Clodfelter will have to pay about $1,400. He was also bound over next term of court in a $1,500 bond to answer to the charge of criminal seduction.

— Sanford *Express:* The *Express* learns that the New York Gas Coal Company, of New York city, has purchased the coal mine at Cumnock, Chatham county, N. C., formerly owned and controlled by the Langdon Henzey Coal Mining company. The new company has assumed control and are preparing to operate the mine on an extensive scale.

— Scotland Neck *Democrat:* A colored man named Neptune Anthony died recently at the home of his son, Peter Anthony, at the age of 110 years. He was twice married before the Nat Turner insurrection, was able to walk about until a few days before his death. He did his first plowing when he was a lad with a wooden plow. His father came from Africa.

— Laurinburg *Exchange:* Mr. Jno. D. Parks died at his home in this place Wednesday night at 11 o'clock of pneumonia, after only a week's sickness, aged 66 years. —— Twenty-one coffins have been sold within the past four weeks by the McDougald Furniture Company of this place. All with the exception of two or three have been sold within a radius of ten miles. Measles, pneumonia and consumption are placed in the undertaker's book as the complaints died with.

— Wadesboro *Messenger:* Miss Nancy Privett died at her home in Morven township, a few days ago, of measles and pneumonia. ——Mr. Clem Richardson died at the home of his mother, Mrs. E. J. Lilly, at Lilesville, last Saturday, aged about 28 years. ——Mrs. Viney Tye died at her home in Burnsville township last Monday, aged about 95 years. ——Mr. J. M. Boyett, who lives in Lanesboro township has a curiosity in the way of a mushroom. The mushroom, which was found sometime ago by Mr. Boyett, has the figures 6587 on its under side. The figures are easily deciphered and the question is, how did they get there?

Friendship.

The plant of friendship grows only in the warm air of congeniality. Confidence binds its parts together and is the cohesive power of its nature, while sympathy is the life giving sap coursing through every fiber. It is an evergreen and is indigenous to all lands. Its most beautiful flowers open during the night, and, while a perennial bloomer, it is most fragrant in winter. Time cannot wither or destroy it; age but strengthens and develops.—C. S. Field.

Advice.

Writer—Can you tell me where I can go to suffer excrutiating agony for a brief season? I'm writing a torture chapter in my novel and want to get it as near to nature as I can.

Critic—Um—um—er—oh, yes, I know just the place. Come up to my house this evening. The young lady next door is going to have an amateur musicale.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PRIZE FIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

As It May Be Served Up by the Reporter a Hundred Years Hence.

"Denver Ed" Smith stepped into the ring and shook hands with Bill Higgins at precisely 9 o'clock.

First Round.—"Denver Ed" led with a bunch of silver statistics delivered rapidly. Higgins countered with a quotation from Adam Smith. Light sparring ensued, neither contestant being injured.

Second Round.—Higgins started in by rushing Ed all over the ring. Ed ducked cleverly and met his opponent with a body blow from Sauerbeck's tables. Honors even.

Third Round.—Smith aimed a powerful silver argument at Higgins' head, but fell short. Bill rushed in and infighting ensued, with a hot exchange of epithets. Bill's friends claimed a foul, but the referee would not allow it. Round slightly in Smith's favor.

Fourth Round.—Smith pursued the same tactics, but Bill gave ground. Bill is hissed. Bill counters on Ed's plea for bimetallism. Both men fighting hard. Ed drops to avoid punishment.

Fifth Round.—Both men slightly winded. Bill starts in with a terrific volley of treasury statistics straight from the shoulder. Ed goes to his knees, but is up in a moment and upper cuts with a report of the crime of 1873. A straight knockdown, the round closing all in Ed's favor.

Sixth Round.—A repetition of the preceding, Ed having the best of it.

Seventh Round.—This was the hottest round of the fight. Bill reached for Ed's position with a statistical report, but Ed was not there. He ducked cleverly and met Bill half way with a statement of the volume of the currency since 1880. Bill staggered a little, but recovered and tried to rush in and clinch. He failed, but succeeded in landing an argument in return. Both men exchanged hot blows, then sprung together and clinched, falling. They were almost carried to their corners, where their seconds were stimulating them with works on the theory of finance.

Eighth Round.—Bill got Ed in a corner, read a chapter of an answer to "Coin's Financial School" to him. Foul claimed, but not allowed. Ed rushed Bill furiously. Both men weak.

Ninth Round to the Seven Hundred and Fifty-sixth.—Uneventful rounds; both men working hard, but too weak to do damage.

Seven Hundred and Fifty-seventh Round.—After a short exchange of faint blows the referee intervened and declared the contest a draw.—Chicago Record.

WHAT IS ELECTRICITY?

Some of the Numerous Theories on the Mysterious Current.

Well, what is it? It is scarcely possible to say. There are theories—many of them. It is evidently something of which we cannot take a part; we cannot cut a piece of it off and subject it to analysis, nor can we pour a little of it into a bottle for future study and contemplation. It is like the wind—its effects can be measured, its force, strength and quantity can now be calculated to a very nice degree. Still, to liken it to the wind, it is a stupendous power, a mighty typhoon, blowing, as it were, without moving, two ways at once along all parts of its path, giving off a halo of magnetism at right angles to that path everywhere.

One of the nicest theories, perhaps, is the one that considers electricity a "condition" of atoms, brought about by chemical action, as in a battery cell, or by what might be called a severe irritation of the magnetic halo, as in a dynamo, and by other means, such as heat and friction.

What this condition is is beyond us; it may be a violent rotation, or it may be an equally violent vibration of atoms! Probably the arc light would prove it to be a vibration. But as no man has seen an atom at any time, not even with the most powerful microscope, it is impossible to say. Friction in some form or other is present, as heat is produced before burning, or destruction, takes place.—Exchange.

How to Judge a Book.

We knew that the Moslems, when they conquered Persia, found in that country an innumerable quantity of books and scientific treatises, and that their general, Saad Ibn Abi Oneccas, asked Caliph Omar by letter if he would allow him to distribute those books among the true believers with the rest of the booty. Omar answered him in these terms: "Throw them into the water. If they contain anything which can guide men to the truth, we have received from God what will guide us much better. If they contain errors, we shall be well rid of them, thank God." In consequence of this order the books were thrown into the water and the fire, and the literature and science of the Persians disappeared.—Notices et Extraits.

Coattail Buttons.

The buttons at the backs of our coats are a survival. Formerly there was a buttonhole in the forward corner of each skirt, and when a gentleman was walking or riding he turned his skirts and buttoned them to the bottom at his back. The buttons on the wrists of our coats are relics of the days when the sleeves were so long that they covered the tips of the fingers, and the cuffs were turned back and buttoned when the hands were employed.

Mohammed.

The chief feature of Mohammed's face was the pair of great, lustrous eyes that shone out from his swarthy countenance. They were intensely black and glittering, and when he was angry they seemed to turn green. Otherwise his face was not prepossessing.

When the Erie canal was being excavated, live mollusks were found in a gravel stratum at a depth of 45 feet from the surface.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. †

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Liver Troubles.

Coated Tongue—Sallow Complexion—Yellow Eyes—Constipation.

TRY

Brown's Iron Bitters

Pleasant to take. Effective.

GUARANTEE.—*Purchase money refunded* should BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, taken as directed, *fail* to benefit any person suffering from Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Headache or Neuralgia.

mar 5 D&W 1y

THE SOUTHERN SUMMER.

It Is Claimed That While Long It Is Not Oppressive.

Wrong impressions are hard to eradicate from the human mind. In the north and west it is a popular delusion that southern summers are extremely hot and oppressive, and that life here during the summer months is almost unbearable. This impression is formed upon no knowledge of the matter, but simply upon the assumption that, as we are nearer the equator, it must necessarily be much warmer than in more northern latitudes. An investigation of the records of the government weather bureau will show that there is no ground for such an assumption.

Our summers are long, but they are not unpleasant. The heat in the north and west is much more oppressive during June, July and August than in the south. Deaths from sunstroke are much more numerous there, and the heat is decidedly more sultry. Our long evenings are delightful, and a sultry night is seldom experienced. Our laborers work in the fields all day long, and suffer less from the warmth than those of the north.

In a nutshell, our summers compare favorably with those of any section of the country, and our long, pleasant, warm season is a decided advantage. Our farmers can commence to work the land long before their northern and western brothers think of beginning, and can continue to utilize it months after they have stopped. In the towns and cities the residents are exempted from heavy expenditures for warm winter clothing, and for the larger portion of the year the only fuel burned is for cooking purposes.

In comparison with the north and west, it is doubtful if our long, pleasant summer is not as far superior to their short, blistering one as our short, mild winters are to their long, frigid ones.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2-lb Jute		@	5¼
Standard	7¼	@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12½	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders ℔ lb	6¼	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	5¾	@	6
Shoulders ℔ lb	5¼	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ℔ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	42½	@	45
Virginia Meal	43½	@	45
COTTON TIES— ℔ bundle		@	85
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State	....	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	27	@	28
Rio	20	@	23
[illegible]	15	@	19
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard			5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18¾	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	10	@	10½
FISH			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
First Patent		@	4 10
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	10
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	45	@	47½
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	44½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	45
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green	....	@	6
Dry	....	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern	....	@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	9
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	....		1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds	..	@	22
" " " in bbls	....	@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" " in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	....	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 35	@	2 45
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	12 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT ℔ sack Alum	....	@	75
Liverpool	....	@	65
Lisbon	....	@	[illegible]
American	....	@	65
on 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	2 00	@	2 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd	5⅛	@	5¼
Standard A		@	4¾
White Ex. C		@	4¾
ExtraC, Golden	4	@	4¾
C, Yellow		@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead	....	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	00	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon— Northern	1 00	@	2
North Carolina	1 00	@	2
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	14	@	
Clear of burs	12½	@	
Burry		@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quiet and steady at 25¼ cents per gallon for country and 26 cents for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 30 per bbl for Strained and $1 35 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at 90 cents per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market quiet at $1 30 per barrel for Hard and $1 70 for Soft.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 33½c; rosin, strained, $1.15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 00; crude turpentine 1 10, 1 50, 1 70.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	30
Rosin	178
Tar	85
Crude Turpentine	12

Receipts same day last year—58 casks spirits turpentine, 308 bbls rosin, 133 bbls tar, 44 bbls crude turpentine.

PEANUTS.

North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 75c.

Virginia—Extra Prime, 70@75c; Fancy, 80c.

COTTON MARKET.

Market quiet on a basis of 7½c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5½	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6⅜	" "
Low Middling	7 1-16	" "
Middling	7½	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 5⅝c.

Receipts—227 bales; same day last year, 329.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Evening—Money on call to day was quoted at 8 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer; actual business in bankers' bills 486¾@487 for sixty days and 487¾@488 for demand. Commercial bills 485¾@486¼. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 110½; United States twos 95. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 103; North Carolina sixes 122¼. Railroad bonds weak.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 21—Evening—Cotton dull; middling gulf 8 3-16c; middling 7 15-16c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; March 7 53; April 7 55, May 7 61, June 7 62, July 7 63, August 7 63. September 7 33, October 7 23, November 7 18, December 7 20, January 7 24. Sales 120,700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 296 bales; gross 3,135 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,698 bales; forwarded 982 bales; sales —— bales, sales to spinners 179 bales; stock (actual) 163,711 bales.

Total to-day–Net receipts 8,910 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,124 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 6,157 bales; stock 652,760 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 4,647,537 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,733,850 bales; exports to France 418 854 bales; exports to the Continent 1,395,877 bales.

NEW YORK, March 21—Flour was steady, dull and unchanged; Southern flour was steady; common to extra fair $2 40@3 00; good to choice $3 00@3 30. Wheat—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 red in store and at elevator 78¼; afloat 80c; options opened weak and declined ⅛c on light clearances, closing steady at ⅛c over yesterday; No. 2 red March 79⅛c; April 70⅛c; July 69⅛c; May —c; June —c; August —c; September —c. Corn—spot dull and firmer; No. 2 at elevator 37½c; afloat 38½c; options were firm at ⅛c advance; March 37½c; April —c; May —c; September 37⅝c. Oats—spot dull but steady; options dull; March 25c; May —c; spot prices—No 2 25c; No. 2 white 26¼c; mixed Western 25@26. Hay dull and easy shipping 75@77½; good to choice 87½c@$1 00. Wool in moderate demand. Beef unchanged; beef hams inactive at $14 50@15 00; tierced beef dull; city extra India mess $15 00@16 50. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and steadier; Western steam at $5 50; city $5 00; May $5 57; refined inactive; Continent $5 80; South America $6 15, compound $4 62½@4 75. Pork dull but steady; mess $9 75@10 25. Butter steady and unchanged; Cotton seed oil quiet steady and unchanged. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses firm and unchanged. Peanuts firm; fancy hand-picked 4¾@5c. Coffee—options quiet and unchanged to 10 points up. April $12 83@12 90; May $12 60@12 65; June $12 25@12 30; July $11 90; September $11 10; December $10 70; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $13 87½. Sugar—raw firm and quiet; fair refining 3⅜c; centrifugal, 96 test 4 3-16c bid; refined fairly active, firm and unchanged. Freights to Liverpool were quiet; cotton by steam 3-32d; grain by steam 2d; room scarce.

CHICAGO, March 21.–Cash quotations: Flour—the quotations were unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 60¾@61⅜c; No. 2red 63⅜@65⅜c. Corn—No. 2 28⅜@28⅜c. Oats—No.2, 19@11⅛. Mess pork, per bbl, $9 05@9 10. Lard, per 100 lbs $5 17½@5 20. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, $4 90@4 97½. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs $4 62½@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs, $5 00@5 12½. Whiskey per gallon $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing Wheat—No. 2 March 60⅜, 61⅜, 60⅜, 61; May 61⅜@62, 62⅜, 61⅜, 62⅛@62⅜, July 62⅛@62⅜, 63⅜, 62⅜, 63⅛c. Corn—March 28⅛, 28⅛,28⅛, 28⅜; May 29⅜, 29⅜, 29⅜, 29⅝; July 30⅜, 30⅜ 30⅜,30⅜@30⅝; September 31⅛@31⅝, 31⅜, 31⅜@31⅝, 31⅝@31⅜. Oats—No. 2 May 19⅞, 20⅛, 19⅞, 20⅛c; July 20@20⅛, 20⅜,20@20⅛, 20⅜. September 20⅜, 20⅝, 20⅝, 20⅝. Mess pork, per bbl May $9 20, 9 22½, 9 15, 9 17½; July $9 40, 9 45, 9 37½, 9 40. Lard, per 100 lbs, May $5 30, 5 32½, 5 30, 5 30; July $5 45, 5 47½, 5 45, 5 45. Short ribs, per 100 lbs—May $4 97½, 4 97½, 4 92½, 4 95; July $5 10, 5 10, 5 07½, 5 07½.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 2 red spot and March 72@72⅛c; July 69c. Southern wheat, by sample, 75@76c; do on grade 71½c. Corn firmer; mixed spot and March 33⅜c; Steamer mixed 32½@32⅝c; Southern white 34½@36c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western 26½@27c; No. 2 mixed do 24½@25c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 21—Galveston, steady at 7 13-16, net receipts 520 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 1,629 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7 15-16, net receipts 503 bales; Boston, dull at 7 15-16c, net receipts 914 bales; Wilmington, quiet at 7½, net receipts 227 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8 3-16c, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 7⅝, net receipts 942 bales; New Orleans, steady at 7⅝c, net receipts 3,194 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 601 bales; Memphis, steady at 7⅝, net receipts 238 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7⅝c, net receipts 65 bales; Charleston, steady at 7½, net receipts 345 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand limited and prices unchanged. American middling 4 13-32d. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 6,700 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 25,000 bales, of which 23,800 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand fair. March 4 20 64d; March and April 4 18-64, 4 19 64@4 20 64d; May and June 4 17 64@4 18-64d; June and July 4 16-64@4 17 64d; July and August 4 15 64@4 16-64d; August and September 4 11-64, 4 12 64@4 13 64d; October and November 3 63-64@3 63 64d; November and December 3 60 64, 3 61-64@3 62 64d; December and January 3 60 64@3 61-64d. Futures firm.

1 P M—American middling 4 13 32d; March 4 21 64d; seller; March and April 4 20 64d value; April and May 4 19 64@4 20 64d seller; May and June 4 18 64@4 19-64d value; June and July 4 17 64@4 18 64d seller; July and August 4 16 64@4 17 64d seller; August and September 4 13 64d; September and October 4 5 64d seller; October and November 3 63 64@4d; November and December 3 63 64@3 63 64d seller; December and January 3 62-64@3 63-64d, Futures closed very steady.

MARINE.

CLEARED.

Steamship Oneida, McKee, New York, H G Smallbones.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Stmr Oneida—15 bbls rosin, 46 do crude turpentine, 70 do pitch, 260 do tar, 63 do rice, 574 casks spirits turpentine, 59 bales dog tongue, 650 do cotton, 47 bags shelled peanuts, 489 bags chaff.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 22, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Sallie Ion, 523 tons, West, Geo Harriss Son & Co.
Henry G Milliken, 171 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Edgar C Ross, 380 tons, Quillan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Edith & May, 122 tons, Kelly, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Willie A McKay, 146 tons, Matheson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Thos Clyde, 304 tons, Calhoun, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Marian 245 tons, Shaw, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Levi Hart, 387 tons, Lord, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Fannie Arthur, 614 tons, Douglass, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Emily F Northam, 316 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Falmouth 425 tons, Wallace, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.
Roger Moore, 351 tons, Miller, Jas T Riley & Co.
Emma S, Cahoon, 60 tons, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Matthew Bayard, 378 tons, Norton, Geo Harris, Son & Co.
Hancock, 392 tons Heath, Boston, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING

—AND—

LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
J. S. McRae, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
E. F. McRae, Raemont.
J. H. Morrison, Lumberton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 Cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 Cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

June 8 1m

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Published Every Thursday.

L. A. BETHUNE, Editor and Prop'r.

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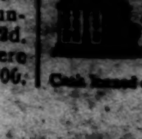

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for

Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

Children Cry

FOR PITCHER'S

Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES, AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray St., N. Y.

HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S

COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

LEA & PERRINS

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

MANLY VIGOR

ONCE MORE in harmony with the world, 2000 completely cured men are singing happy praises for the greatest, grandest and most successful cure for sexual weakness and lost vigor known to medical science. An account of this *wonderful discovery*, in book form, with references and proofs, will be sent to sufferers men (sealed) *free*. Full manly vigor permanently restored. Failure impossible.

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The Morning Star.

TAKE CARE OF YOURSELF.

A farmer dropped two grains of corn
In the cold, dark earth one April morn.
Together they sank in their cheerless bed,
And the earth fell lightly overhead.
"Oh, cruel fate!" cried one in fear.
"What evil chance has brought me here!
It is not meet that such as I
Lie in the earth to waste and die.
Within this stone a nice dry shelf
Invites me to take care of myself."

The warm sun shone, and the soft rain fell,
The grain in the earth began to swell.
The wise one cried from its snug retreat:
"How prudent am I! No rain nor heat
Can reach me here. I'm fair as at first,
While you, poor thing! look ready to burst.
You owe a duty to yourself—
There's room for two on this dry shelf.
Come out of the earth so close and wet,
Perhaps you may save yourself even yet."

"Nay," answered the other one from the earth,
"Only from pain and death comes birth.
Of such as we spake the Holy One,
'Except it die it abideth alone,
But if a seed of common grain
Die in the earth, its death is gain.'
So let me yield in patient trust
To the hand that laid me in the dust."

September's fields stand brown and sere,
Now comes the "full corn in the ear."
The grain that died in the darksome mold
Has yielded more than a hundredfold,
While that which cared for itself so well
Lies alone in the earth, an empty shell.
—Eva M. Westley in Sunday School Times.

DEATH OF TECUMSEH.

POINTS ON A QUESTION THAT HAS LONG BEEN IN DISPUTE.

The Claim That an Old Indian Warrior, a Bitter Indian Hater, Killed the Celebrated Chief—A Document Found Among the Late Richard Conner's Papers.

The following account of the death of the great Indian chieftain Tecumseh, or Tecumthe, was found among the papers of Richard J. Conner, editor of the Peru Sentinel, who died in this city July 25, 1895. It contains information touching the question that has heretofore been widely disputed. The death of Mr. Conner prevented the fulfillment of the task, says the Indianapolis News:

"My father's family was captured by the Indians about the year 1785. It may have been earlier or a year or two later. They were carried to Michigan, and were afterward ransomed by some Moravians, and the family settled about four or five miles below the present site of Mount Clemens, on the Clinton river, 23 miles north of the city of Detroit.

"When captured, the family lived at a place called Conner's Town, or Conner's Station, near what is now the east line of Coshocton county, O., adjoining Pennsylvania. The long journey through the wilderness then covering the distance from eastern Ohio to the Clinton river in Michigan was most painful and fatiguing.

"My father settled on White river in central Indiana in 1802, but he had made a trip to the Wabash in 1800. He remained at his trading post until the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812, when he joined the forces under General Harrison at Fort Meigs, on the Maumee river, and with his brother John acted as guide and interpreter for General Harrison. He was sent by the general down the Wabash to the Miamis, Rattawatomies and Shawnees, to learn if possible their intentions and attitude in the approaching trouble with British forces. He knew Tecumthe and his brother, the Prophet, intimately. The Prophet often befriended him, and was a trustworthy friend. My father always spoke well of these Indians. He had many conversations with Tecumthe in regard to the attitude of the Indian tribes under his direction and his reasons for his adherence to the British cause, and his cooperation with that country in the war that followed. Tecumthe complained bitterly of the lack of faith on the part of the United States in regard to performance of treaty stipulations and contrasted it with the policy as carried out by Great Britain in its management of Indian affairs in Canada. He felt that there was no security for the Indian and clearly foresaw that the time was not distant when the Indian would possess little or no part of the domain he had inherited from his fathers.

"Tecumthe seemed to be fully aware that step by step the tribes would be pushed farther west or exterminated by the bitterness and hate of the white man. With a power warlike and aggressive as Great Britain to back and ally the Indian, he hoped to put off the final day and possibly save a remnant of his people.

"These, in part at least, were the reasons that actuated him in that wonderful crusade he was making, visiting the tribes covering the country from the lakes to Arkansas. My father said he had a persuasive tongue and a power to move his fellow savages rare indeed, and he never failed to rally the red man on to the war path. His nature was not naturally a savage one, and he often expressed abhorrence of unnecessary bloodshed.

"He declared that he would not tolerate cruelties or predatory warfare on peaceful, noncombatant settlements of white people, but he felt it his duty to rally the tribes and inflame them to a point of resistance and fair warfare against the government of the United States, which had for a hundred years persistently pushed the Indians from their homes and the places which that government had assigned to them with solemn pledges that they should always retain such as their future homes, and that it would protect them from the restless greed of white pioneers.

"My father was in command of 300 friendly Indians at the battle of the Thames, in Canada. His command was attached to Colonel Paul's regiment in that battle. His Indians did some good service and contributed to the defeat of the British and Indians.

"After the battle, late in the afternoon, he was summoned to the headquarters of Colonel R. M. Johnston, who stated to him that it was the rumor that the great chief Tecumthe was among the slain in battle and requested my father to take some of his friendly Indians and search the field and ascertain if it were indeed true. My father immediately took with him four or five Delawares and began the search, which was successful. When they found the body, some of the Indians were not sure that it was that of Tecumthe. There was a striking resemblance between the two brothers, Tecumthe and the Prophet, but one of them had a spot or defect on one of his eyes. One of the Delawares stooped down and pushed open the eyelid, and it was at once known that the dead man was indeed Tecumthe.

"During the political campaign of 1840 it was universally asserted by the Democrats that 'Colonel Johnson killed Tecumthe.' My father often declared that it could not be; that an old Indian warrior and a camp follower of the expedition in Canada, named Wheatley, was probably Tecumthe's slayer. He was a bitter Indian hater and a crank on that subject. He was not enrolled as a soldier, but went to the battle on his own account. He, too, was killed in the fight. Tecumthe was shot through the breast, and the wound plainly showed that he came to his death from the effects of a shot from a small bore rifle, such as the frontiersman usually carried.

JOHN A. DEIBERT."

In New York only 18 per cent of the population is really American, the remainder being either of foreign birth or the children of foreign parents.

ASTRONOMY CLASS.

A PROBLEM THAT THE STAR SHARPS ARE TRYING TO SOLVE.

The Nearest Fixed Star—The Distance Billions of Miles—So Far Away Its Location Can Be Appreciated Only by Comparison With Known Distances.

An interesting discussion took place recently in Paris at a meeting of scientists as to the distance of the nearest fixed star. A number of astronomers had been asked to make observations of a certain star, and then to report the result of these observations to the meeting.

It was discovered that no two calculations agreed, but the astronomers departed with feelings of great satisfaction, for in no case was the difference between any two results greater than 20,000,000,000 miles.

There are eight planets moving about the sun, of which the earth is one, and astronomers have calculated, with very little chance of error, the distance of these bodies from each other and from the sun. The various results can be conveniently recorded in miles.

But when we come to the fixed stars, which are themselves suns, many of them far larger and brighter and hotter than our own sun, and around every one of which it is not improbable that a family of planets is moving, the task of computing distance is far more difficult. The abyss of space that separates us from our nearest stellar neighbor is so enormous that the human mind cannot even form the slightest conception of it. Even astronomers, who are suspected by some of possessing minds of more than human capabilities, confess that this distance cannot be adequately represented in terms of miles.

Nor is the ordinary astronomical unit, or distance of the sun from the earth, sufficiently large to be convenient in expressing the distance of the stars—that is, if we attempt to denote the distance of the nearest fixed star by stating that it is "so many times the distance of the earth from the sun," it is found that this unit is entirely too small to be used with convenience, though it measures 93,000,000 miles.

Experience has shown that it is more satisfactory to take as a unit the distance that light travels in a year, which is about 63,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun. Thus, if we say a particular star is at a distance of ten light years we mean that it is so far away that it will take ten years for its light to reach us, supposing it to have just sprung into existence.

It is curious to think that such comparatively insignificant creatures as human beings, inhabiting a fifth rate planet, revolving around a third rate sun, should be able to compute with any degree of accuracy the enormous distance of any one of these stars. The magnitudes are so great that the ordinary mind can comprehend them only when they are represented by some illustrative comparison. This may be done as follows:

If we select any flat surface, such as a level field, and place on it a globe 2 feet in diameter we may consider this the sun. Mercury, which is the nearest planet to the sun as well as the smallest of all the planets, will be represented by a grain of mustard seed at a distance of 82 feet. Venus will be indicated by a small pea at a distance of 142 feet from the aforesaid globe. The earth will be a slightly larger pea 215 feet from the globe. Mars will become a rather large pinhead at a distance of 327 feet from the central body. Jupiter, the largest of all the planets—in fact, larger than all the others put together—will assume the respectable dimensions of a moderate sized orange nearly a quarter of a mile from the globe. Saturn, the beautiful ringed planet, will be represented by a small orange two-fifths of a mile from the mock sun. Uranus will be a full sized cherry or a small plum three-fourths of a mile from the same object. Neptune, the most remote of all the planets, so far as known, will be fairly indicated by a good sized plum at a distance of 1¼ miles.

If, however, we attempt on the same scale to indicate the distance of the nearest fixed star, we impose a heavy task on our power of imagination. For such a star would be represented by another globe, about 2 feet in diameter, at a distance of 8,000 miles—in other words, at the antipodes, at the other side of the earth, on the end of a line drawn through the earth's center from the globe representing the sun.

In 1838 Bessel succeeded in demonstrating and measuring the parallax of the star known as 61 Cygni, and then, by a protracted series of calculations, in determining the distance of this star as 60,000,000,000 miles. This announcement created a great sensation in the scientific world, and the fortunate Bessel was loaded with congratulations and medals of honor. Then Struve published the results of his observations of the same star, in which he located it at not less than 40,000,000,000 miles. Curiously enough this announcement was received as a confirmation of Bessel's discovery. A matter of 20,000,000,000 miles was a trifle.

However, one star is known to be nearer than 61 Cygni. This is the star known as Alpha Centauri, which is situated in the left foot of the constellation of the Centaur in the southern heavens. It is never visible in northern latitudes, and its distance is about 35,000,000,000 miles. This distance is represented in terms of light years, as explained above, by 3.6—that is to say, if this star should suddenly spring into existence from nothingness we should know nothing about it until nearly four years had passed.—New York World.

Lawyers Who Make Their Own Wills.

Many celebrated men have neglected to settle their affairs. Ben Jonson, Dryden and Sir Isaac Newton all died intestate, Bacon insolvent, and the epigram on Butler's monument in the abbey sufficiently explains why he and many others like him never made a will:

The poet's fate is here in emblem shown:
He asks for bread and he receives a stone.

"Wills," said Lord Coke, "and the construction of them do more perplex a man than any other, and to make a certain construction of them exceedeth jurisprudentium artem." An old proverb says that every man is either a fool or a physician at 40. Sir H. Halford happening one day to quote the saying to a circle of friends, Canning humorously inquired, "Sir Henry, mayn't he be both?" At any rate experience teaches that lawyers who draw their own wills sometimes make great mistakes. Sir Samuel Romilly's will was improperly worded, Chief Baron Thompson's will became the subject of chancery proceedings, while the will of Bradley, the eminent conveyancer, was actually set aside by Lord Thurlow.—Temple Bar.

His Great Anxiety.

Athlete—Did—I—break—it, doctor?

Doctor—I will be plain, sir. The arm is broken, the collar bone crushed, the skull is fractured—

Athlete—No, no, no! The—did—I—break—the—

"What, my son?"

"Record!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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IN TIMES OF WAR

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Read these figures and see if you can better them: A Felt Paper Window Shade with Spring Rollers and Fixtures, 36 by 72 inches, for 15 cents; Opaque Linen, in good colors, at 25 cents. Good Straw Matting by the roll, at 9½ cents; extra heavy and pretty colors at 12½ cents. Checked Plaid Homespun, 25 inches wide, at 4 cents a yard. Pretty Dress Patterns in Ginghams at 4½ cents a yard. Five hundred yards of Linen-Finished Cambric for 5 cents a yard. Sea Island Cotton, 1 yard wide, at 5 cents a yard. One-yard wide Heavy White Homespun at 4½ cents. Five hundred Gentlemen's Silk Neckties, worth 25 cents, for 12 cents. One hundred pairs of Ladies' Dongola, Patent Leather Tip, Button Shoes at 75 cents a pair. A beautiful line of Dress Waist Silk at 25 cents a yard. Embroidery Spool Silk, all colors and styles, for 1 cent a spool. A Ball Knitting Silk that others ask 25 cents for, we have all shades and colors at 10 cents a ball.

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2.25	"	"	1.35
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dec 29 tf

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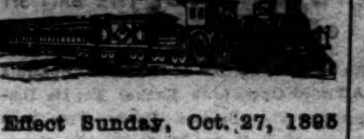


In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND 8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street .. Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville Lv	9 55
5 2	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 20
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

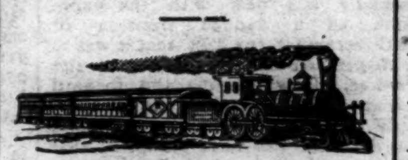
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager oct 27 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.



SCHEDULE IN EFFECT March 14, 1896.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 1.00 p m, Rocky Mount 1.55 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.3 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.0 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.00 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 11 50 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.20 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 3.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7 45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7 20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11 00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 3 00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 4 40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 3 30 p m; Parmele 10.20 a m and 6 20 p m, arrive Washington 11 50 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m, Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6 00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.20 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C. 7 50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9 15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 8 40 a m, arrive Latta 9.01 a m, Dillon 9 19 a m, Rowland 9 37 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6 16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily. Latta Branch trains leave Latta 6 40 p m, arrive Clio 8 05 p m, returning leave Clio 7 00 a m, arrive Latta 8 40 a m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.15 a m, Chadbourn 10.20 a m, arrive Conway 12.35 p m, leave Conway 2 30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5 25 a m, Cheraw 6.17 a m, Darlington 7.23 a m, arrive Florence 7.60 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9.22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson, daily except Sunday, 5 50 a m, Bennettsville 6 16 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 5 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 09 p m arrive Gibson 9 35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7 12 p m, leave Lanes 8.38 a m, Manning 9.15 a m, arrive Sumter 9.44 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7 10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.44 p m, Fayetteville 4.30 p m, 1.15 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9 37 a m, Fayetteville 10.58 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.44 a m, Smithfield 12.25 p m, Selma 12.32 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7 33 a m, arrives Sumter †9 05 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 4 p m. Leaves Sumter 4 33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Leave Elliott †11.20 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †5 40 a m and †3 00 p m, arrive Elliott †3 00 a m and †3 30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 p m, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrive Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

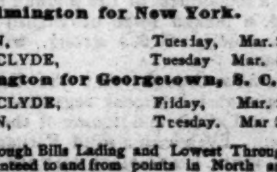
T. M. EMERSON. Traffic Manager. jan 8 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday,	Mar. 24
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Mar. 28

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Mar. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE,	Tuesday	Mar. 31

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE,	Friday,	Mar. 27
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	Mar. 31

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents. Bowling Green, N. Y. mar 22 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND ALL points on Black River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, Agent.

feb 1 1m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT DEC. 8, 1895.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar... Wilmington ... Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv... Fayetteville ... Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	12 36 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	10 57 "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford Lv	12 19 p. m
1 82 a m	Lv...... Climax...... Lv	2 25 "
1 08 "	Lv.... Greensboro... Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar.... Greensboro.... Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv.... Stokesdale.... Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv... Walnut Cove... Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar.. Walnut Cove... Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv.... Rural Hall... Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv..... Mt Airy..... Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar... Bennettsville... Lv	8 25 a. m.
6 12 "	Lv...... Maxton.. .. Ar	9 23 "
5 42 "	Lv... Red Springs.... Lv	9 55 "
4 58 "	Lv... Hope Mills.... Lv	10 35 "
4 38 "	Lv.... Fayetteville... Ar	10 52

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar..... Ramseur.... Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv ..... Climax Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ... Greensboro... Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..............................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale..............................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison..............................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison..............................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale..............................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro..............................	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

dec 8 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

S. A. L.

Route of the famous "Atlanta Special" between New York, Washington, Norfolk, and Atlanta, New Orleans, Southwest. Also the "S. A. L. EXPRESS."

Schedule in Effect February 29, 1896.

WESTWARD.

	N. 41		No 403
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilmington	* 3 20		
Arrive Lumberton	5 26		
Arrive Maxton	6 12		
Arrive Laurinburg	6 2		
Arrive Hamlet	6 55		
Leave Hamlet	7 18		* 8 08
Arrive Rockingham	7 26		8 18
Arrive Wadesboro	8 01		8 49
Arrive Monroe	8 56		9 35
Arrive Charlotte	10 00		10 45
Arrive Mt. Holly			11 09
Arrive Lincolnton			P. M. 12 05
Arrive Shelby			1 00
Ar. Rutherfordton			2 10

EASTWARD.

	No 38		No 402
			P M.
Leave Rutherfordton			* 4 35
Leave Shelby			5 28
Leave Lincolnton			6 15
Leave Mt. Holly			7 45
	A. M.		
Leave Charlotte	*5 20		8 20
Leave Monroe	6 07		9 15
Leave Wadesboro	7 06		9 54
Leave Rockingham	7 40		10 25
			P M
Arrive Hamlet	7 55		10 34
Leave Hamlet	8 45		
Leave Laurinburg	9 14		
Leave Maxton	9 19		
Leave Lumberton	10 20		
	P. M.		
Arrive Wilmington	12 30		

Palmetto R. R. Branch.

P. M.		P. M.
†7 20	Lv............ Hamlet............ Ar	7 55
8 4	Ar............ Cheraw............ Lv	†6 35

READ DOWN. NORTH AND EAST. READ UP.

No. 38	No 402		No 403	No. 41
A. M.	P. M		A. M	P. M.
*4 15	10 34	Lv..... Hamlet....... Ar	8 08	6 55
9 12	11 21	Ar.. Southern Pines... Lv	7 23	5 49
	A. M.			
11 31	1 26	" ...... Raleigh.... "	5 35	3 40
P. M				
1 20	2 3	" .... Henderson.... "	4 22	1 59
				A. M.
3 00	4 0	" ..... Weldon...... "	3 00	11 55
5 50	7 30	" ... Portsmouth ... "	12 01	9 15
				P. M.
6 00	*7 50	" ..... Norfolk...... "	*11 30	9 00
*7 10	*8 4	Ar Old Point Comfort Lv	*7 05	*8 03
P. M	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
*5 43	*6 0	Ar..... Petersburg.... Lv	1 1	9 50
6 40	6 40	" .... Richmond.... "	12 16	9 05
			P M	
11 10	10 45	" ... Washington... "	4 40	4 30
12 48	12 00	" .... Baltimore..... "	7 31	2 55
A. M.	P. M			
3 45	2 20	" ... Philadelphia... "	5 15	12 05
				P. M.
6 53	4 53	Ar..... New York..... Lv	*8 20	*9 00

No. 41	No 403		No 402	No. 38
P. M	A. M.		P M	A. M.
*9 00	*9 55	Lv.... .. Monroe....... Ar	8 55	6 00
11 20	11 02	" .... Chester Lv	7 33	4 30
	P. M.			
10 50	12 15	" ...... Clinton..... "	6 08	2 59
A. M				
12 43	12 57	" .... Greenwood.... "	5 28	2 02
1 50	1 24	" .... Abbeville .... "	4 55	1 30
2 25	2 11	" .... Elberton..... "	4 01	12 15
				P. M.
3 35	3 07	" ...... Athens..... "	3 07	11 11
			Noon	
5 20	4 09	Ar..... Atlanta....... Lv	*12 00	*7 45

*Daily. †Daily ex Sun'y.

Nos. 402 and 403. "The Atlanta Special," Solid Pullman Vestibuled Limited Train, with Buffet Sleepers and Day Coaches (no extra fare) between Washington and Atlanta. Pullman Parlor and Dining Cars from New York to Washington. Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers between Richmond and Monroe, also Portsmouth and Atlanta on at Richmond and Portsmouth 9 p m.

Nos 38 and 41 "The S. A. L. Express" Solid Train of Pullman Sleepers and Day Coaches between Portsmouth, Weldon and Atlanta. Pullman Sleepers between New York and Weldon, also New York and Cape Charles.

Immediate Connections.

At Atlanta—For Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, Mexico, California, Macon, Pensacola, Selma and Florida.

At Portsmouth—With Bay Line, coastwise steamers; Washington steamers and "Cape Charles Route," to and from all points North and East.

No Extra Fare on Any Train.

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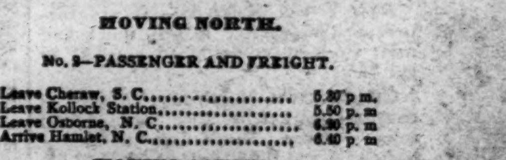
THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.

T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. St. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
mar 19 tf

PALMETTO RAILROAD CO.



To Take Effect on Dec. 2, 1895.

MOVING NORTH.

No. 2—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Cheraw, S. C.	5.30 p. m.
Leave Kollock Station	5.50 p. m.
Leave Osborne, N. C.	6.20 p. m.
Arrive Hamlet, N. C.	6.40 p. m.

MOVING SOUTH.

No. 1—PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

Leave Hamlet, N. C.	8.40 a. m.
Arrive Osborne, N. C.	9.00 a. m.
Leave Kollock Station	9.30 a. m.
Arrive Cheraw, S. C.	9.45 a. m.

Close connection made at Hamlet with trains North, South, East and West.

dec 7 tf WM. MONCURE, Supt.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 22

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Associated Banks of New York—Reflecting Prevailing Shrinkage in the Money Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The weekly statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve decrease, $3,406 150; loans increase, $999,400, specie decrease, $3 329 800; legal tenders decrease $514,200; deposits decrease, $1,751 400, circulation decrease $36 800 The banks now hold $19,042,675 in excess of the legal requirements.

The *Financier* says: The statement of the associated banks of New York city for the week ending March 21st, reflects the prevailing shrinkage in the money market. The loan expansion for the week was not quite $1 000,000, but on the other hand net deposits fell off $1,751 400. The outward movement of currency still continues, and it is the prevailing sentiment that the return tide will not set in fully until April, and perhaps later.

There are signs, however, that this flow is nearing its culmination, and while there has been a fair demand from Western centres, exchange rates are easing slightly. The outlook, however, is for a firm money market for some time to come. The April settlements are drawing near and until these are over the situation must remain somewhat in doubt. The Government depository banks last week turned over $1,000,000 into the Treasury in response to the call for a 20 per cent. payment, and as the sum remaining to be paid is a large one, the limit within which the payments are to be made has an important bearing on the general situation.

The excess reserve is down to nineteen millions, and an imperative call for the balance of the Government bond deposits would have an embarrassing effect on the market, as the reserves of the banks are in many cases now at a low point. The Treasury, however, is treating the banks liberally in this matter and no fear, it is said, may be apprehended from such causes. The first call was more in the nature of a request than an order. With the usual adjustment of Spring balances and a resumption of the flow of money toward the East, the outlook will clear rapidly.

Another point to be considered is the probability of exports of gold. The exchange market gives no sign of a sudden advance, but what will happen if there is to be a large increase in the available supply of money at the end of the Spring season is not difficult to conjecture. The banks according to the report lost $3,844 000 in cash last week, of which $3,329,800 was specie and $514 000 legal tender. This loss and the decrease in deposits makes the reduction in the reserve for the week $3,406,150.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Closed at Better Prices—Hog Market Firm—Pork and Lard Unchanged—Ribs a Shade Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Wheat closed the week with a moderate recovery in prices. Considering the weakness of the earlier part of the week and the decline which has lately taken place, it was not extraordinary that the action of the market was upward. At the beginning of to day's session a well-known operator who had put out a line on the downturn distributed buying orders amongst several brokers, the purchase introducing the firmer tone. The Weather Bureau predicted a cold wave, some of the demand being induced thereby. The general average of the dews was bearish. May wheat opened from 61⅞ to 62c, advanced to 62⅝c., closing at 62⅛ to 62⅝c.—⅜ to ½c. higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was ⅜c. higher.

No interest was apparent in corn. May opened at 29⅜c., advanced to 29⅜c., closing at 29⅝c.—⅛ to ¼c. higher than yesterday. Cash corn was unchanged.

The strength communicated to oats by wheat resulted in higher prices. July was in good demand, but a marked disinclination to sell May option was observed. May oats closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were a shade easier, closing steady.

Provisions—A better feeling developed in the product to-day, the selling of the past few days having created a scattered "short" interest, which was disposed to cover. The hog market was firm at an advance of 5c, that evidently having an influence on provisions at the opening. May pork and lard closed unchanged and May ribs a shade higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The Visible Supply of Cotton—Crop in Sight—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3 484 767 bales, of which 2,981,567 are American against 4,620 393 and 4,302,193 respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this year at all interior towns 30 543 bales. Receipts from the plantations 41,090 bales. Crop in sight 6,253,536 bales.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *Sun* says cotton advanced one to three points, but reacted and declined six to seven points on this crop, while the next crop months were about unchanged. The closing was steady after sales of 120 700 bales.

To-day's features: Long liquidation accounts for the decline to-day—long liquidation here and at New Orleans—partly it is supposed by the Inman party. Liverpool was slightly higher and New York prices at first rose a little, but the liquidation of profits speedily sent them down again. The local short interest bought to some extent, and Liverpool also sent some buying orders. The receipts were light and the statistical position is by many regarded as very strong. Realizing was the order of the day within moderate limits, and not unnaturally there was some reaction from the recent rapid rise.

FROST IN FLORIDA.

Considerable Damage to Strawberries and Other Crops.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 21.—This morning frost did considerable damage to strawberries, early corn, cucumbers, tomatoes and Irish potatoes, but no damage to young oranges. The damage extended as far south as Orlando though there was frost as far as Tampa. In Northern Florida, where few vegetables are grown, thin ice formed.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Spirits turpentine 28¾@29c. Rosin quiet and firm; strained common to good $1 70 @1 75.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—Spirits turpentine—market quiet; nothing doing; sales — bales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: A and B $1 15, C $1 20, D $1 25 E $1 40, F $1 45, G $1 55, H $1 60, I $1 70, K $1 80, M $1 85, N $1 90, W G $2 00, W W $2 12½.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales 600 casks; receipts 368 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 1,... barrels; receipts 1,665 barrels.

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

IT WAS PROJECTED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT LAST AUTUMN.

The Defeat of the Italians in Abyssinia Afforded Opportune Excuse For Its Dispatch—The Belgian Congo Free State Forces Will Unite With British Troops in the Attack on the Dervishes.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, March 21.—Last night's debate in the House of Commons added nothing to the meagre information that the Government deems it prudent to reveal regarding the expedition that is to go to Dongola and perhaps further in an attempt to re-conquer the Soudan. The statement made by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the advance of the expedition would be regulated by the extent of the resistance offered by the Dervishes, seemed either designed to befog the House or to convey the idea that the Government had no definite plan of campaign. What the ministers refuse to disclose can be found by collating the reports from reliable sources. The sensational rumors with which the British press is unusually rife deal with the expedition as a sudden decision of the Government, the fact that it was to be dispatched being unknown to the Khedive. They describe the forward movement of the troops as being already commenced in bulk, and state that Akasheh has been occupied, that fighting is imminent and that Dongola will be reached in a week, when ten thousand Dervishes will face the Egyptian forces. The facts are that the expedition was projected last Autumn, when General Kitchener, the Sirdar of the Egyptian army, was in England. He then bought the materials necessary to complete the railway from Wady Halfa to Akasheh, ordered a number of light draught steamers built to carry stern-fire guns, and got the assent of Lord Salisbury to the preparations. Though the date of the campaign was not then fixed, General Kitchener made no secret of the fact that some big scheme was being hatched.

Speaking at Lexington Wednesday Earl Russell stated that he had personal knowledge that the expedition had long been decided upon, but that it has been postponed because it was thought inexpedient. This was the view taken of the matter until the defeat of the Italians at Adowah afforded the Government an opportune excuse for the dispatch of the expedition. He added that according to the plan originally decided upon, Gen. Kitchener's first objective point was to be Dongola and then Berber, with a simultaneous advance from Suakim, on the Red Sea. A railway was to be built to link Dongola and Berber before a march was made upon Khartoom. There was no reason to suppose that this plan had been altered, but it was probable that it would develop more slowly than some of the Cairo telegrams indicated.

According to the *Times* Dongola may be reached in three or four weeks. The military authorities at Cairo, however, calculate that that place will be reached before June. The van of the Egyptian troops, consisting of 1,300 men, of which number 500 are cavalry, ought to occupy Akasheh by to-day. They are not expected to get in touch with the Dervishes there. They will remain at Akasheh until by reconnoitering they learn the strength of the Dervish outposts at Firka and are likely to remain until the Akasheh railway is completed.

The main Egyptian force is now put at ten thousand men, of whom four thousand will be Soudanese who are real fighters. They will not reach the first line of advance before the end of April. The march upon Dongola will depend upon the strength of the Dervishes who are concentrating there. Doubtful reports place their number at ten thousand.

Col. Calmont, who commanded the camel corps in the Khartoom expedition, says that the troops ought not in the meantime to push forward beyond Akasheh, and that it is now too late for a Spring campaign in the desert, even for black troops. The Italian and Turkish military attaches will accompany Gen. Kitchener.

The position of the British Government is easier under official news from Paris that France will either not oppose the first credit of £500,000 from the Egyptian fund for the expenses of the Soudan expedition, or will confine her opposition to a formal protest against the use of the money for this purpose. Russia will remain strictly neutral and will give no support to France as against the expedition. Russia is even credited with viewing the British projects with some measure of good will, as being likely to divert the whole energies of Great Britain in a direction where Russian interests are not likely to be greatly concerned. M. Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, clearly recognized—though the French people do not—that France is powerless to make an effective opposition. Russia has not a vote in the commission of the Egyptian public debt, while Great Britain holds two votes, France two and Austria, Italy and Germany one each. A difference of opinion exists as to whether the statutes relating to the commission requires a unanimous or a majority vote. In several instances decisions have been based on a majority vote, notably the grant of £350,000 for the abolition of the Corvee, at which time France protested against the grant. At any rate, M. Berthelot, feeling himself powerless to prevent the expedition, has beaten a retreat.

The War Office officials here declare that the expedition will be only a reconnoissance in force, and will not admit that the political phase is anything beyond an Italian step in an Autumn campaign.

Military experts distrust the estimates made by Slatin Pasha, although, as a matter of fact, his long captivity among the Mahdists, should, on the face of things, have made him an authority on the subject. These experts consider that a report made by the Russian traveller Eliseief, who was recently elected a member of the Russian Geographical Society, is more reliable than that of Slatin Pasha. He says that the Khalifa's force numbers 40.000 men, including 10,000 cavalry and camelry. They possess 100 000 rifles, of which 20,000 are Remingtons, really fit for service. The artillery is poor. There are twenty guns at Dongola and five Krupp and ten siege guns at Omdurman.

A correspondent of the *Army and Navy Gazette* states that he Dervishes are now able to deliver a deadly rifle fire. They will combine European tactics with formidable onsets of cavalry and spearmen in the old style. The correspondent declares that the British tactics of forming separate squares and awaiting the shock of battle will not do now in fighting the Dervishes, and if they are followed, will result in ruin. The concensus of military opinion is that if a reconquest of the Soudan is intended, a picked force of British and Indian troops, 20,000 strong, will be necessary.

It is now thought that the British Government is reticent regarding the details and ultimate outcome of the expedition. Even with a solid Parliamentary majority, the Cabinet does not dare in the meantime to arouse the opinion of the country on the great enterprise, which is certain to ultimately involve large expenditures by the British Treasury. Until Parliament rises in August Lord Salisbury will not disclose the game that the Government is playing.

The Belgian-Congo Free State expedition, under the command of Baron Dhanis, which will attack the Dervishes on the upper Nile, simultaneously with the Anglo Egyptian attack upon those on the lower Nile, is an assured fact. The French press denied that it was the intention to dispatch such an expedition, but the semi-official *Etoile Belge* confirms the statement made by the United Press last Saturday that such an expedition has been formed and that, with the consent of the British Colonial Office, a number of Houssas have been recruited for it at Lagos. King Leopold will shortly come to London to conclude the arrangements for the advance of this expedition to the Nile.

Baron Dhanis, with a strong force, is now nearing Bahr El Gazeet. He has with him a number of Maxim and Krupp guns.

PARIS, March 21.—The newspapers this evening contain a semi-official note, affirming that unanimity on the part of the Powers is necessary to enable the expenditure of any part of the Egyptian reserve fund for the defraying of the expenses of an expedition to Dongola, such as proposed by England. Germany's adherence to England's proposal, the note contends, does not imply that Germany regards unanimity needless.

ROME, March 21.—The Chamber of Deputies to day approved the African credits by a large majority, after rejecting by a vote of 219 to 119 a hostile motion made by Signor Sonnino, ex-Minister of the Treasury. In the course of a speech in defence of the credits, Prime Minister Di Rudini attacked the Socialists. He said the Government regarded the friendship of England as completing Italy's alliances. He expressed pleasure because of the friendly attitude of the British Parliament.

A wrangle during the session resulted in Gen. Mercini, ex-Minister of War, challenging Signor Salvatore Barsilia, Radical, who represents the Fifth District of Rome, to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted and the meeting will take place to-morrow.

After the adoption of the credits the Chamber adjourned until April 28.

BERLIN, March 21.—The strong divergence of opinion existing between Dr. Miquel, Prussian Minister of Finance, and Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Minister of the Treasury, over the question of the disposition of the year's surplus of the imperial revenue, has come very near producing a Cabinet crisis. The affair has been very widely discussed by the press and public and has divided public interest with the matter of the attitude of the Dreibund towards the Anglo Egyptian expedition. The newspapers have made the announcement that Count Posadowsky had resigned and have also hinted at Dr. Miquel's resignation, but neither the announcement nor the suggestion was true. The facts of the case are that an actual crisis has been averted, leaving Dr. Miquel in occupation of the stronghold of advantage fortified by the statutes. Under the laws and Constitution of the empire the surplus of the imperial revenue goes to the Federal States by division.

The debate in the Reichstag on the Colonial estimates has had another victim besides Dr. Peters in Dr. Kayser, the director of the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, who resigned. It is probable that Prince Arenberg will become the head of the Colonial Office and Freiherr Von Marschall Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a view of making the post acceptable to Prince Arenberg, is understood to be willing to raise the Colonial Office from a mere adjunct to the Foreign Office to an important section, with a Secretary of State at its head. This would imply that Prince Arenberg will be a colleague of the Foreign Minister, not a subordinate as Dr. Kayser has been. This step will secure to the Government the support of the Colonial party and the Centriests in the Reichstag. It is possible, however, that the Emperor will not find Prince Arenberg to his taste as a Secretary of State, as the latter is a strong opponent of the idea of increasing the strength of the navy.

The inquiry into the accusations made against Dr. Peters has been confined to the dictation of Councillor Scharwthkoffen. The principal witness will be Herr Baumant Austrian, Consul to Zanzibar, who went to Kilimangaroo after the executions which Dr. Peters ordered had occurred and gleaned from the natives the details of the executions. The inquiry promises to last a long time, as the necessary witnesses are scattered throughout the globe, but the investigation will not be suffered to fall through it in consequence of the delays which will be inevitable.

A FAKE FIGHT.

Six-Round Bout Between Choynski and Tommy Ryan.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The prospect of seeing a six-round bout between Joe Choynski and Charles (Kid) McCoy, who recently defeated Tommy Ryan, the welter-weight champion, drew a big crowd to the boxing tournament at Grand Central Palace to-night. The sports were all anxious to see how the "Kid" would acquit himself when pitted against the well-known ability and strength of the shifty Californian. On his showing to-night the experts expected to get a line on the "Kid's" form and determine whether he was a first-rater or not. "Brooklyn Jimmy" Carroll officiated as referee.

After several other bouts had taken place, the Choynski-McCoy bout, the star event of the night, was announced. The police said they would not allow the bout to go on, on its merits. At this the crowd rose as one man and hissed. The men then shook hands and confined themselves to exchanging gentle love-taps. The greater part of the crowd rose to leave, while the demonstration of disapproval continued. The men finally stopped sparring and Choynski, stepping to the front of the stage, addressed the spectators saying that it was no fault of his or McCoy's that the bout was stopped by the police. This appeased the better element and it remained seated. The show ended in a fizzle and the men stopped sparring at the end of the third round. The general opinion of the disgusted spectators was that boxing was dead in New York city except when carried on under the auspices of the big athletic clubs and then only in buildings occupied by said clubs.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Chairman Taubeneck Claims Everything in Sight.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Chairman Taubeneck, of the Executive Committee of the People's Party, said to-day after his return from the Kansas convention: "When the National Convention of the Silver party and our party meet in St. Louis every honorable effort will be made to form a coalition. I believe our Presidential candidate will come from the West or South, because the people distrust an Eastern man. We will get Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, and if we unite with the silver forces we expect to carry all the Southern States except West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. We will get Utah, Colorado, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, California, Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas, and I believe Iowa, and will go out with a fighting chance to capture Missouri. We are certain of scooping Texas. This would leave the Republicans sixteen States without taking the Democrats into account."

The trial of the battleship Massachusetts was satisfactory to the builders. She made a record of 16.6 knots an hour. Should she do as well on her official trial she will net the Cramps $50,000 in premiums.

SEVERE REVERSES

TO SPANISH TROOPS IN ENCOUNTERS WITH CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Over a Thousand Rifles Captured by the Cubans—Gen. Weyler Nearly Distracted—Will Soon Resign or Be Recalled—Great Increase in Insurgent Ranks.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST, FLA, March 21.—The Government has suffered severe reverses at Candelaria and Cayajobos, in Pinar del Rio, and its attempts to check the westward march of Maceo completely failed. Col. Hernadez's column was ambushed by Maceo on the Galope estate near Candelaria. Col. Inclan went to his assistance and both columns were badly cut up. On the following day Gen. Linares and Col. Inclan met the enemy on the La Meried estate. After an encounter, the insurgents' columns continued their march toward the north coast. Wednesday Col. Frances, with a column of 1,200 troops, fought Maceo amid the ruins of Cayajabos. Maceo used cannon. The details of the encounter are difficult to obtain. The Government sent out a special ambulance train and eight train loads of troops for the relief of the columns of Frances, Inclan and Linares, which were badly routed. Col. Frances was brought here severely wounded.

Information from a reliable source says four captains and seven lieutenants are dead and the total losses of the Spaniards in killed, wounded and missing are over 200. The rebels are said to have captured over a thousand rifles.

Gen. Weyler is nearly distracted between the failures of military operations on the one hand and the horrors being committed on the other. The report is insisted upon that he will soon resign or be recalled. The pressure of political parties is giving him much annoyance. It is admitted on all sides that Weyler has proved a failure. The attitude of the United States is believed to be largely due to his reputation and the excesses committed since his appointment. Realizing the effect of the latter, Weyler has endeavored to prevent outrages. His success has not been greater than in the putting down of the rebellion. The way matters are going recently has produced a great increase in the insurgent ranks and the Cubans are much encouraged. Maceo's victory resulted in the capture of considerable ammunition, which was immediately followed by hard fighting. The Spaniards admit it will be impossible to put down the revolution for a long time to come, even if all things go well.

HAVANA, March 21—The Government now reports their loss in the battle at Cayajobos on Wednesday last as seven soldiers killed and three officers and forty-four soldiers wounded. The rebels are said to have left fourteen dead on the field.

A rebel force which attacked the town of Roque, province of Matanzas, was repulsed after the troops had repeatedly charged them with the bayonet. In their flight, however, the insurgents set fire to and destroyed sixty-one houses.

HAVANA March 21, via Tampa Fla, March 21.—*El Tobaco*, of this city, says "The advices thus far received as to the gathering of the tobacco crop are not in truth wholly satisfactory, but we may have taken a pessimistic view of the matter. It is certain, as we said recently, that in some localities the crop has been gathered in a manner, but in other localities the gathering has been interrupted, while others have attended to their harvesting in all localities.

"Up to this writing, the gathering of the crop has been attended with difficulties at times particularly in connection with the famous crop of the Vulta Abanjo, but in view of the activity and energy of the Governor General and Commander-in-chief, who has sent columns after the rebels near Remates, Mantua and San Juan, they and other localities to day are peaceful and quiet. The planters, who had feared a total loss of the crop, are inspecting the fields and making most of the crop as may be matured.

"Fortunately, the seed this year yielded a full crop, and despite all the drawbacks and neglect of the crop for months in the field, we can rely on a half crop and that of a superior quality. Nor must we forget that a part of last year's crop is still in store. But until that has been used by the many manufactories known to us, and until the company which controls the concessions has its full supply laid in, everybody will look towards Cuba, and they will forget all about the crops in Kentucky."

AMBASSADOR BAYARD.

Speculation as to the Probable Outcome of the Resolutions of Censure Adopted by the House of Representatives.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Olney and State Department officials decline to converse as to the probable outcome of the passage of the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard, except to say that Mr. Bayard will not be officially informed by the Department that the resolutions were adopted. In regard to Mr. Bayard's reported tender of his resignation conditioned on the adoption of the resolutions of censure, it is stated that Mr. Bayard intended taking the action indicated, but that he never fully carried out the idea by placing his resignation in the hands of the President. The high respect and great personal friendship which Mr. Cleveland entertains for his ambassador at the Court of St. James will stand as a bar, it is said, to allowing Mr. Bayard to be placed in the embarrassing position of being practically forced out of office. If the resolutions had not been adopted by a vote so closely allied to party lines, it is likely that Mr. Bayard would have seriously considered the expediency of tendering his resignation, but the fact that five Republicans were opposed to the censure while only six Democratic votes were cast in its favor is considered among friends of Mr. Bayard here to be an additional reason why both he and the President should ignore the entire incident.

THE TOBACCO TRUST

Believed to Have Arranged a Truce with Anti-Trust Manufacturers.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Since yesterday Levi S. Ginter and John Pope, of the American Tobacco Company, have been in conference with local members of anti-trust concerns and it is believed a truce has been effected. From an apparently reliable source it is intimated that the trust has made an offer to purchase the local cigarette plants and in addition to take a certain grade of plug tobacco off the market, practically abandoning the plug tobacco trade in this district. In return they wanted the assurance of the anti-trust concerns that the manufacture of anti-trust cigarettes would cease.

Messrs. Pope and Ginter left for the East to-day. All parties refuse to give any information on the subject.

A special to the Richmond, Va., *Dispatch* says ex Gov. Holliday has been paralyzed at his home in Winchester and is in a critical condition.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects use the delightful liquid laxative remedy Syrup of Figs.

A VENEZUELA QUESTION.

The Uruan Incident Amicably Arranged Through the Good Offices of the United States Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The so-called Uruan incident has been divided from the Venezuelan boundary dispute and practically terminated, it is understood, through the good offices of the United States, without the representatives of Great Britain and the South American Republic coming into direct relations regarding the affair. This Uruan incident, so-called, had at one time a somewhat threatening aspect, but finally developed into comparative insignificance, capable of exceedingly tame adjustment. It is strenuously contended by those most intimately concerned that the incident never had an ultimate stage and that there was never any foundation for the report that a British fleet would be called upon to imitate the Corinto demonstration, while originally the claim presented through the German legation in November, 1894, was for a violation of the frontier of British Guiana and therefore inseparable from the boundary controversy.

At Secretary Olney's instance, Great Britain, a few weeks ago modified it into a demand, similar in effect to the one pressed by Italy against the United States on account of the New Orleans riots in 1890, which claim was settled by President Harrison by the payment of a certain sum of money out of the State Department contingent. It is understood that the Uruan demand now simply becomes one for personal damages inflicted upon British property and persons by Venezuelan officials, leaving out of controversy the question whether the occurrence was upon Venezuelan territory, as being irrelevant. When Douglas Barnes, the British constable, was arrested in July, 1894, by Venezuelan soldiers on the right bank of the Cuyuni river, which he had crossed to stop a Venezuelan planter from cutting trees on land which he owned, the Venezuelan Government paid Barnes $300 to $400 on account of his imprisonment which he considered as satisfactory. But when the Colonial Government heard of it considerable indignation arose in Demerara and the damages were soon magnified to enormous amounts and at that period the home government felt constrained to present a claim against Venezuela. After two years, however, and in view of the change in the aspect of the boundary dispute, the claim has dwindled to $5,000, and this amount is probably about what Venezuela will shortly pay with the distinct understanding that it does not affect the title to the territory upon which the arrest occurred.

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

Eight Thousand Persons Killed in Recent Disturbances in Turkey.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 21.—Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, received a telegram from British Vice Consul Fitzmaurice, stating that eight thousand persons were killed at Oorfa in the recent disturbances at that place.

It is reported that an agitation of Albanians is in progress on the frontier of Montenegro and a massacre of Christians is feared. The Montenegran Government has forwarded a note to M. Nebloff Russian Ambassador here, calling Russia's attention to the situation.

WARM WIRELETS.

All the old and worn subsidiary silver coins of the United States will soon be replaced by the new design adopted in 1892.

The Mayodan cotton mills in Rockingham county, N. C., have begun work with fifteen thousand spindles; eight thousand more are being added.

Cardinal Satolli and his secretary, Rev. Dr. Booker, arrived at Scranton yesterday to participate in the consecration of Coadjutator Bishop Hoban, which will take place to-day.

C. V. Wing, a preparer of cadavers for mounting skeletons at Columbus, Ohio, thinks he has the head of Pearl Bryan, the young woman who was killed at Cincinnati some time ago.

The steamer Whitney, at Key West, Fla., reports that it is rumored in Havana that a Spanish cruiser sunk a steamer between Cardenas and Matanzas Friday. It is thought to be Collazo's party.

J. F. Scott, of Lexington, Ky., has bought for the price of $10,000, Ashland Wilkes, the sire of the famous pacer John R Gentry. Mr. Scott developed the speed in Gentry and sold him recently in New York.

The proposed canonization of Mary, Queen of Scots, has been approved by the Catholic diocese of Westminster, where the inquiry into her claims to martyrdom was held. The matter is now before the authorities in Rome.

The jury in the case of Benjamin Harrison Milliken, charged with house breaking with intent to commit an assault upon Gertrude, the daughter of ex-Solicitor Samuel F. Phillips Washington, D. C., rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Minnesota, through its chairman, Thos. McDermott, has issued a call for a State Convention to be held at St. Paul June 11th, to name delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago. The State Convention will consist of 839.

The Merrimack print works, at Lowell, Mass., have shut down for a week by reason of lack of orders and large stock. The Brussels department of the Towel Manufacturingg Company will run only every other week until further notice. There is no cessation of activity among the other mills.

There are serious charges pending against the U. S. mints in New Orleans, of inefficiency and neglect of duty. These charges are contained in a report of Mr Cabell Whitehead, of the Mint Bureau at Washington, who recently made an examination of the mint at New Orleans.

A Galveston dispatch says: Allison 11, Reed 11, and McKinley 8, is the estimate of how the delegates of the Texas Republicans will go to their national nominating convention. There are thirteen Congressional districts in the Lone Star State, giving her 30 delegates to the National Convention.

A Key West dispatch says that S. B Keogh, chief engineer of the revenue cutter McLane, was found drowned yesterday. His body lay in about two feet of water, about one hundred yards from the beach and the same distance from the cutter. He evidently fell overboard from the dock at night on his way down to go on board.

Paris and London financiers sounded by Spain on the issue of a loan on the security of Cuban bonds issued in 1890 declined to enter the proposed deal. The Spanish Cabinet now proposes to raise $24,000,000 by pawning bonds with the Bank of Spain and provincial banks, through which a national subscription loan will be issued.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SEVENTEEN YEAR LOCUST.

Its Method of Leaving the Seventeen-year-old Shell Behind It.

Those who love to watch the operations of nature will find much interest in observing how the locust leaves the case in which it has lived for 17 years in the earth. One who watched them thus tells his story:

"Naturalists say they come out only in the night. For almost two weeks I watched them nightly, and they made their appearance an hour before sundown, increasing in numbers until dark. Crawling by thousands through the grass and over the bare ground in their brown casing, which they are about to throw off, they are often covered with mud. Ascending weeds, posts, fences and frame work in droves, and particularly trees, they fix themselves to the bark and on the leaves. At this time they encounter many enemies, as chickens, hogs, squirrels and birds are very fond of them. Our cat was seen every evening watching in the grass, seeming to relish them as a dainty.

"One evening I secured seven on one branch and witnessed the operation of their new birth by lamplight. They were some time running up and down selecting a position. Once fairly fixed the back part of the head soon becomes smooth and glossy, as if stretched to its utmost tension. In five minutes from the time of settling in position a longitudinal fissure appeared, showing a threadlike white line where the split occurs, on the back of the head, extending finally from the first joint, connecting the proboscis or forceps to the body joint, half an inch in length. In three minutes more the head had pressed its way out. Gradually the fore legs were withdrawn from their sockets—say in one minute.

"Then the whole body swung slowly backward, head down and feet outward, suspended with an occasional tremor, as if trying to extricate the hind part and legs. When it had hung for three minutes, it then very slowly, like an acrobat, brought its body up to the original position, withdrew the hind legs and body, and in two minutes more stood outside the pupa skin in full form, an inch long, of a white, waxy appearance, with red eyes like rubies. The wings showed only as a mass of cramped up white film. In a minute the wings had grown to three-quarters of an inch, by measurement; in three minutes to one inch and in six and a half minutes to the full size of one and a quarter inches in length and half an inch in breadth. In 22 minutes the whole process was accomplished. The yearly 'locust' would be as well worth watching."—Mechanics' Monthly.

THE "DEVIL'S MOOSE."

A Gigantic Flesh Eating Plant That Is Found In Nicaragua.

Carnivorous plants are certainly among the curiosities of the vegetable world. The poetical and religious Linnæus, who had occasion to study the fly catching peony, found, in his astonishment, no other name to bestow upon it than this—Miraculum naturæ (prodigy of nature). Since the illustrious Swedish botanist, the mechanism of carnivorous plants has been well studied, and particularly by Darwin, who has devoted to these plants a remarkable work. They are usually of small dimensions, and do not attain the size of one described in the "Bolletino del Naturalisti."

M. Fabiano Carlo tells there of a gigantic carnivorous plant that has been discovered on the shores of Lake Nicaragua by a naturalist named Dunstan. He discovered this curious plant in the following manner: Traveling with his dog, he heard the animal give vent to cries of pain. He advanced and found his dog held by three black, sticky bands, under which the skin was chafed till it bled. These bands were the branches of a new carnivorous plant, which Dunstan calls the "land octopus." The branches are flexible, polished, black, without leaves, secreting a viscous fluid and furnished with a great number of suckers by which they attach themselves to their victims. It might almost be believed to be an octopus transformed into a plant.

To extricate his dog Dunstan tried to cut the branches, and succeeded, though not without difficulty, and after having his hands severely injured by the tentacles of the "land octopus." As may be realized, observations under these conditions were not convenient to make, and the naturalist was able to get few facts concerning this odd plant. He proved the presence of numerous suckers, and found that the fetid odor of the black sticky fluid that covers the branches serves to attract prey to the plant. He also was able to note similarity of character with other carnivorous plants. For instance, the "land octopus" abandons its prey after having sucked out the nutritive elements. The natives of Central America call this singular plant by the appropriate name of "the devil's noose."—Paris Cosmos.

A MONSTER FACTORY.

Government Cigarette Works, Seville, Employ 2,000 Women and Girls.

One of the sights of Seville which no tourist misses is the cigarette factory, in which the government employs nearly 2,000 women and girls. The showing about of visitors is accordingly looked upon as a regular source of income by the porter and matrons. After getting permission to enter you are placed in charge of a matron, who shows you through her own department and then passes you on to another, and so on, until your stock of pesetas and half pesetas, put aside for fees, is exhausted.

These matrons accompany the visitors, not in order to prevent the girls from flirting with them—nothing could do that—but to see that no tobacco, picadura or cigarettes may disappear. Before entering each room a bell is rung to warn the girls, who are in great dishabille on account of the sun, to put on their wrappers, and as the door opens scores of round arms and pretty shoulders are seen disappearing, while several hundred pairs of coal black eyes are fastened on you.

The passages are lined with cradles, and the young girl mothers to whom they belong implore you with eyes and hands for a penny for the Murillos of the future lying in them. These girls are more frank than subtle in their flirtations. There is not one in the crowd who will not be immediately conscious of a man's gaze fixed on her, nor will she be the first to turn her eyes away. Some will wink and even throw a kiss from a distant corner at the rich Inglese—all foreigners are supposed to be wealthy Englishmen.

They are a merry lot on the whole, these poor girls, the quickest of whom make only 2 shillings a day, for which they have to toil 10 to 12 hours. They are allowed to smoke if they wish, and they make use of this privilege. They are remarkably deft at rolling the cigarettes, but not all seem eager to make as many as possible, for some are idling and others are asleep, but no one cares, as each one is paid according to the number she twists up, aided only by a piece of specially made cartridge paper and a small tin affair on her little finger.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

In 1870 the population of native extraction—that is, Americans or the children of Americans—was 26,000,000 and of foreign extraction 21,000,000.

The syllable "ia," as a termination to the name of a country, is of Celtic origin.

The Psychic Fad.

Now that hypnotism is in the air, our conversation books will have to be remodeled, as thus:

Good morning. Have you hibernated well?

Yes, I had a most successful trance last winter. Have you laid up at all?

Only for a few days at Christmas, just to escape the bills.

Well, you take my advice, old man, and rent a private catacomb on the three years' system. It comes much cheaper in the end, and you save all your coal and gas, to say nothing of clothes.

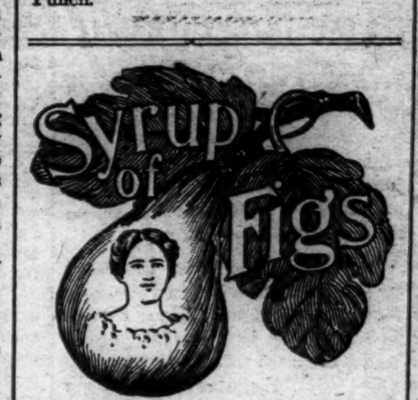
We've started a Nirvana club in our neighborhood on the tontine principle. The last person who wakes gets the prize, unless the first who comes to makes off with it.

It is capital, any way, when you are taking a tour. Saves all the trouble of sightseeing. You are just packed up and forwarded from place to place, with an automatic kodak which records everything you visited. Try it!

Will, some day. By Jove, I must be off! I've got to attend an anæsthetic concert, absolutely painless.

And I've got a mesmeric dinner party on tonight. All the bores will be put in glass cases and fed mechanically.

Goodby, then. Sleep well!—London Punch.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. mar 22 1t*

Bulbs—Good blooming size. Pearl and Tall, Double, Variegated Leaf, and Albine Tuberose. 25 cts. doz., post paid. Cash with order. H. E. Newbury, Magnolia, N. C. su mar 8 4t*

Elocution—Few more pupils. No tuition received in advance. Terms moderate. Best city references 213 North Front street (up-stairs) mar 15 1m* su tu

Piano for sale.—A New Chase Bro. Piano for sale cheap, almost half price. Original cost $450 00. Address L., this office. mar 21 tf

Wanted—Board in private family for three; also want to sell eight rooms of nice New Furniture, such as Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suit, Hall Rack, Sideboard, Cooking Stove, Carpets, Pictures, &c. Call at No 218 South Second street, between Orange and Ann. mar 21 3t

Photograph Frames. A fine lot of beautiful Frames just arrived. See them Fine Photographs a specialty, $1.00 per dozen and up. U C Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 12 tf

Besides all the latest and most fashionable drinks free lunch will be served daily from 11 a. m. to 1 p m, at A. P. Levy's, on Princess street. mar 11 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store. No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

Notice to all interested —The undersigned has severed all connection with the Commercial Building and Loan Association as a stockholder and local director. J. Hicks Bunting. feb 6 tf

When you want a nice bunch of Bananas, a barrel of Baldwin's, a case or crate of fine Western Apples, a bag of Irish or Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Beans, or Mountain Butter from ten to forty pound lots, call or send your orders to A. S. Winstead & Co., Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers. jan 1 D&W tf

The celebrated pale Kyffhauser Beer! Sold only by F. Richter, Wilmington, N. C.

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. d1l

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House.

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W. C. COKER, Jr., Ass't Cashier.

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	Feb 28, 1894.	Feb. 28, 1895.	Feb. 28 1896.
Surplus and Net Profits..	$25 9'0	$37,400	$54,40
Premiums on U. S. Bonds,	3 613	None.	None
Banking House, &c.......	15,600	11,000	10,000

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Shovels, Spades, Hoes, both handled and unhandled; Rakes, Plowlines, Bridles, Collars, Collar Pads.

A full line of Granite Iron Ware, House Furnishing Goods,

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A few Nice Oil Heaters to be had at Cost for Cash.

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OUR MARKET LETTER, ISSUED GRATIS and mailed free on application; also our yearly Stock Grain and Cotton Record, which will be completed January 2, 1896. We offer special facilities to out-of-town brokers.

OUR HARLEM OFFICE has just entered on its fifth year of faithful service to clients in Greater New York, and it may be said truly so, that the service rendered has never been equalled. Aside from being Harlem's oldest stock broker, we have the largest clientele, more private wires, telephones, employ more telegraph operators, clerks and bookkeepers than any other up-town brokers. Also larger more commodious suite of offices, with unequalled facilities, NORTH OF WALL STREET.

National Bank references. New York Cotton Exchange references. New York Stock Exchange references, Chicago Board of Trade references.

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FOR SALE.

ON ACCOUNT OF PROTRACTED ill health and because of the fact that I am unable at this time to give the proper care and attention to the business, I am compelled to offer the DAILY RE... for sale.

The paper is now in its 20th year of continuous existence, has a good patronage and many warm friends, and in the hands of an enterprising, intelligent young man can be made a very valuable property.

The Job Office of the paper is not included in the above offer, for after the paper is disposed of I want to give my entire time and attention to that branch of the business.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL, which was established in 1844, and which is my weekly issue, is included in the above offer.

feb 21 tf JOSH T. JA...

Molasses.

Two lots New Crop just rec... Our stock

FANCY AND STAPLE G...

full and complete...

Houlton Rum ...

A con...